

SECOND COPY,

THE CLUB WOMAN

The Official Organ of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

VOL. VI.

AUGUST, 1900.

No. 5

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“SOROSIS”

Story Contest, open to Women, has been decided. The judges have accepted, from nearly Four Thousand Stories submitted, fifteen as prize winners. The large prizes, the first one being for Five Hundred Dollars, have been paid in gold. A list of the fortunate writers will be sent upon application. The judges were Miss Helen M. Winslow, President of the Daughters of Vermont Club, and Editor and Owner of “The Club Woman”; Miss Katherine Lee Bates, Professor of English Literature at Wellesley College and a writer of note; Professor Wm. Vaughn Moody, Professor of English Literature at Chicago University.

The “Sorosis” Contest, open to Men, does not close until September 1st. First prize, Five Hundred Dollars—conditions forwarded upon application. We desire also to announce that “Sorosis” shoes for Boys and Girls can now be obtained at our regular “Sorosis” stores and Departments in every large city. A. E. Little & Co., Manufacturers of “Sorosis,” 80 Blake Street, Lynn, Massachusetts.

“SOROSIS”

THE CLUB WOMAN

The Official Organ of the General Federation of Woman's Clubs and of the United States Daughters of 1812.

VOLUME VI.

BOSTON, AUGUST, 1900.

NUMBER 5

Helen M. Winslow, - - Editor and Publisher.

NOTES.

Now is the club woman's vacation.

Dog days and women's clubs have little affinity. Hence this dullness.

There is a lot of State Federation matter in this number; and still we could not get it all in.

The Bank of England could be bought if one had money enough; so could The Club Woman. But rumors in certain quarters to the contrary, The Club Woman is not for sale—except at 10 cents a copy or \$1 a year.

Will correspondents kindly make out the reports of their own state work before sending it in? Most of our state editors are willing to do this; but occasionally one bundles off a lot of newspaper clippings (perhaps without name or date), expecting us to make up a good report covering just what their State Federation wants reported. It is not possible for the editor of this journal to judge what is of the most value in the different states without some light from those who know and are on the spot. Excuse this preachment—and do better!

In reading the "Sorosis Stories"—probably every reader knows that the editor of The Club Woman was one of the judges in the recent competition for prizes—there was no possible way of our knowing the names of the writers; but we were interested at the Biennial to find that a large proportion of those who competed were club women. There were between three thousand and four thousand stories which had to be read, and it is impossible for us to remember even the names of the vast majority of these. It seemed a pity to turn down many excellent stories, but since only fifteen prizes could be awarded, it had to be done. As club women have taken such an interest in the competition, we are wondering if our readers would be glad to see the prize stories in The Club Woman. Will you not kindly drop us a postal card and let us know your opinion before we make any arrangement with the firm for doing so?

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who speaks before the Wisconsin State Federation meeting, November 1st or 2nd, will make a few engagements to address clubs between Boston and Denver on dates from October 25th to November 20th. For subjects, see our Club Lecture Directory.

ADDRESS:

MISS HELEN M. WINSLOW,
52 Atherton St., Egleston Square, Boston.

"THE MELLOWING OF OCCASION."

LOOKING back now to those first days of June the great Biennial began to assume its proper relations, and we to feel its proportionate value.

"More and more as I think of it, writes a friend, 'the Federation seems to teem with wonderful opportunities,—opportunities that are immeasurable. It is a sacred duty to use them well, to make an influence for good that shall regenerate and recreate. We are bound to bring to our meetings not our everyday selves, but the best and noblest that we have within us. Whatever is frivolous or trifling, or aught but sweet and serene, is unworthy the great occasion. With the sense of the greatness, the holiness of our opportunity, there could never be the jarring note. All unworthy would fall away, and the victory would be won by peace and love.'"

Do we go with that spirit? Certainly not if we do not live by it at home. Unless we feel the greatness of life, the solemnity of living, we cannot live as though we appreciated the greatness of our opportunities. The Federation is the grandest body of women the world has ever seen. We are fond of saying this and say it often. Do we realize what it means, and why it is so,—if it is? We are banded together not for one noble purpose alone, but for many. The woman who got up on the floor at the Fifth Biennial and said, "We are a magnificent body of women," with the emphasis on "magnificent" got laughed at, but we are always saying it to ourselves; and I could scarcely see why she caused a ripple of laughter by stating publicly what we are always rolling as a sweet morsel under and off our tongues. But since everybody laughed, the doubt might as well find expression. Are we a "magnificent body of women?" And if not, why not? And whose fault is it?

Mine, friends, and yours. An organization like ours has the grandest opportunities in the world. If every individual member in it lived up to her fullest capability, how the world would exclaim that we were "a magnificent body of women!" If we were all thoughtful, high-minded, serious, charitable, broad-minded, loving, tender, patient, self-sacrificing, forgiving and Christ-like; if we lived the best of which we are capable every day of our lives, "you in your small corner and I in mine," what a power for good would our Biennials be!—not possibility, but power. Whose fault is it, if we do not accomplish all we might?

We may see ourselves as others see us twice in this number: once through delightful, magnanimous "Bob" Burdette's spectacles, and again through the clear, far-sighted glasses of Mrs. Coonley-Ward. Both views are helpful, and the practical suggestions from the latter are well worth remembering and heeding. There is always danger of forming ourselves into a mutual admiration, society, and nothing is more of a hindrance to progress. Self-satisfaction is fatal to self-development. This is as true of organizations as of individuals—perhaps more so. And so let us beware of believing our Federation is as fully developed, as perfectly organized as it should be. The only way to improve it is to try; and if we believed it to be perfect now, we should be foolish to try.

Many thoughtful women were at Milwaukee; many women sat quietly by while the discussions of re-organization, State Federations and the per capita tax were going on, and "kept up a mighty thinking." Mrs. Ward is perhaps the first of these who has dared give utterance to her thoughts—and that because

of a desire to suggest ways by which we may improve matters. These things are certainly worth saying and worth heeding.

The Federation certainly does teem with opportunities for good. The Biennial should be, and doubtless is, a tower of strength for the thousands who flock to it for counsel and inspiration. But we need to go there in the spirit of serenity and sweetness and patience with our fellow-creatures; and to practice all these virtues when once there. We need more toleration for the opinions and the expressions of opinion from others.

We need to cultivate broader views; to remember the difference in environment among women; to remind ourselves that heredity and training in one part of the country may differ widely from the same things in another section; and to educate ourselves up to a standard where we can see that another woman is not necessarily wrong because she cannot see things in just the same light; nor believe just the same way that we do.

Whether we are eastern, western, northern or southern women we need just this sort of mental broadening and spiritual awakening.

We shall have made a distinct gain when we can see a pet measure defeated, and realize that the living issues of life are still untouched;

When we can see or hear our pet aversion carried, and make no sign;

When we realize that an election is not a matter of life and death, and that in such cases she who smiles last smiles best;

When we have learned that the wisest woman is she who can hold her tongue, and that it often takes more grace to keep silent than to chatter, either in public or private;

And when we can give more time to the discussion of really important matters and let all the rest go.

This rule, given by Mr. Trine in *What All the World's a-Seeking*, ought to be daily read over by club women: The self should never be lost sight of. It is the one thing of supreme importance, the greatest factor even in the life of the greatest service. Being always and necessarily precedes doing; having always and necessarily precedes giving. But this law also holds: That when there is being, it is all the more increased by the giving. Keeping to one's self dwarfs and stultifies. Hoarding brings loss; using brings ever greater gain. In brief, the more we are, the more we can do; the more we have, the more we can give.

And thus it is that one becomes a prince among men, a queen among women. * * * Not honor for themselves, but service for others. But notice the strange, wonderful, beautiful transformation as it returns upon itself,—honor for themselves, because of service for others.—*What All the World's a-Seeking*.

Think what you can do to extend the circulation and the usefulness of *The Club Woman* this fall.

Mrs. Croly's Club History, \$2—reduced from \$5.

ADAM AND EVE.

OBSERVATIONS PHILOSOPHICAL ON A WOMAN'S CONVENTION.

By Robert J. Burdette.

(In the Los Angeles Times.)

TWO or three things there be in a great convention of women that at once impress the masculine onlooker who has been accustomed to a quarter of a century of men's conventions and great assemblies of both sexes. Now, at a convention of several thousand men, the tone of the assembly would be cutaway coat and derby hat. And no matter what manner of hat the man might wear, he would not be fearful—he would be morally certain, affidavit positive; that on the same row of pegs were half a dozen hats so like unto his own in color, quality and block, that he could not be absolutely positive of his own, while his neighbor, wearing a decayed hat of the same general style and size, would be infallibly misled when he came out of the dining-room. Hence that quick glance of scrutiny which the man habitually fires into his hat ere he slaps it on his head and shakes it into place. And, if the hat be quite new, you will see the man sometimes hastily take it from his head, missing the familiar ease of adjustment, and look at the tile with questioning suspicion, turning it in his hand to note the almost imperceptible change in the width and the roll of the brim, and the height of the crown, and trying to recall when and where—if at all—he bought a new hat. Memory of a commercial transaction, rather than positive identification of the tile, at last decides the sense of ownership, and the man goes his way, still half doubtful of the new hat. The initials in the sweat band are the initials of Jacob, but the fit is the feel of Esau, and it will be several days before that man and that hat are on intimate "hello" terms. I will not ask you to imagine a woman asking for an introduction to her own hat or bonnet after she had once revolved herself before herself under that coronet, for imagination has its limitations. She may be sometimes uncertain about her own head—even such eminently gifted men as Charles the First and Sir Walter Raleigh lost their heads—and she is only sure of her heart when she has lost it—and the right man has found it—but her bonnet? In this great Biennial, to the masculine eye there were no two bonnets alike.

This gave the convention an individuality in its personal appearance which the man's convention lacks. It didn't look so much like a regiment in undress uniform. And the gowns were as diversified as the head gear. And the manner of wearing them was varied even as there were delegates present. It is something to possess an individuality, even in garmenture. Because the sense of individuality that resents a "livery," always means something more than clothes.

Now, that isn't at all masculine. It is anything but masculine. A man is sensitive about being perceptibly different from his fellows. He wears what he sees other men wear. When a soldier comes home on furlough, the first thing he hastens to do is to get out of his uniform and into a suit of civilian clothes. They do not fit him nearly so well as his uniform—in truth, they do not as a rule, fit him at all, while his uniform fits him to rare perfection and most admirably becomes him—but he does not want to appear unlike other men. Even preachers who incline to ecclesiastical dress in the pulpit, do not wear the band and gown around town, although they are ministers just the same. You can tell when a train man is nearing the end of his run, by perceiving him

fish a derby hat out of a locker somewhere, and a citizen's coat, making ready for a "lightning change" as soon as he is well rid of his passengers. So, when the man glances over the crowded assembly-room at the biennial and says, "Go to; let us see how manny these women are making themselves," the very first thing that strikes him is the most utterly unmannish feature in the convention.

Mannish in her apparel? There wasn't a man there to admire or criticise; there were over three thousand women in convention assembled, and not half a dozen men in sight or seeing, yet these women gowned themselves for each other as though all masculine America had been there to be dazzled. Now, in the man's convention the dandy is the exception. And, the masculine audience is not deeply impressed by the "well-groomed man." In fact, the man who dresses with excessive and most scrupulous attention to the tailor's plate, is sadly handicapped when he arises to address the man's convention; for woe betide him, and his reputation, and his cause, and candidate, if his speech does not come up to his clothes. Roscoe Conkling had been a greater man without his "pouten-pigeon front" and hyperion curl. Dress the best that his tailor can do for him, in the full-orbed grandeur of his evening distinction, the man cannot go beyond the ordinary and customary dinner dress of the waiter who stands at his chair. Wherefore men are rather taught to despise dress, and if a man by giving his heart and soul, and what mind he has, to dress, succeeds at last in earning the reputation of being the best-dressed man in America, yet what profit hath he in that wherein he labored? He is called the "king of the dudes" for a season, and vanishes from sight as the agent of a wine house, and he was nobody but Berry Wall, even while he was anybody. I have passed my half-century mark, and I do not know why women dress beautifully—whether to please the men, to tease each other, or the very joy of appearing beautiful. Only a man in the glorious and never-repeated omniscience of the twenties can solve that problem.

Before we leave the convention hall let us observe yet one more incident. She took off her hat. There was not one man in the hall to be incommoded by the picture hat; not one. Yet when the president of the California delegation rose to a question of privilege and asked that President Lowe request that the ladies remove their hats, the hall rippled and pattered with applause, and every bonnet came off. Three thousand women, representatives of the best and brightest intellectual, social and business womanhood in America, promptly recognized the fact that the big hat, or the dainty bonnet, with the maddening and restless pompon, was out of place when it was in the way, in the opera house, at the lecture, or in church.

Being a woman, however practical and progressive and philanthropic, she came to the biennial with a Saratoga trunk. And it was loaded to the guards with the fascinating fripperies of femininity. Galatea of the biennial may be marble when she stands on parliamentary pedestals, but the heart of the woman throbs, warm and living, under the marble. The man's convention carries nothing but hand baggage—and about the last day of the convention, the striped collar that has added a new stripe of certain uncertain shade to both edges, proclaims that there was no "excess" on that. The big baggage that goes to the man's convention in the baggage car usually consists of campaign literature, to read or to drink, according to the nature of the campaign; of banners which may be madly torn to pieces for treasured souvenirs, or may be sadly furled and hid away in some dark corner of the convention hall, not even worth paying return freight on. But for

Galatea—she carries her campaign literature in a handbag, maybe—but her gowns are trunked.

She is not a newspaper reader. She does not buy a copy of every paper published in the town. At the breakfast table the man is invisible, hidden behind his paper, and for conversation he exchanges grunts with his neighbor concealed behind another journalistic kopje. Now and then he may emit a flash of wrath against the editor who, singular to say, has views of his own which he exploits through the columns of his paper, rather than those which the indignant reader carefully explained to the reporter, who interviewed him by request—his own. But at the breakfast tables in the leading hotels, where no man had a chance to get so much as a sandwich, there was the steady buzz and ripple of conversation which drowned the rustle of the comparatively few newspapers that were unfolded. She does not even seem to care that her picture is in the paper; she has not yet acquired "the newspaper habit." Isolated instances of her even come into the dining-room with a book—a novel—because I have seen "To Have and To Hold" and "Prisoners of Hope" in her hand. Now, you and I know very well that if a delegate to Philadelphia or Kansas City should come into the convention hall with "The Prisoner of Zenda" or "Barrack Room Ballads" under his arm, his friends would ring for the ambulance. There is nothing wicked or weak-minded in reading a book rather than a newspaper—even the editor himself—of the other paper—will tell you that, but it isn't masculine. Another thing—when she does read her paper she keeps it. She carries it away. She does not throw it down, man-fashion, for the newsboy to gather up and sell three or four times over to other men, and finally turn into the publication office as "unsold."

She does get in and out of the elevator with maddening slowness; her best, her blindest and most indulgent friend is compelled to admit that. During the entire session of the Biennial I made it a rule to linger near the elevator as often as I could, to administer absolution without penance to the commercial traveler, who came out like a shot from a gun, with a bill to settle, five trunks to weigh and check, a complicated mileage ticket to make out, the station ten minutes away and the train due in fifteen, while heaven's last, best gift loitered in the elevator door to exchange farewells with another "I. b. g." whom she was to meet in fifteen minutes at luncheon. This is certainly unmasculine, and one can wish her just a little bit "unsexed" in this respect. Now, a man goes into an elevator with the action of a man catching the rear platform of the last car. And he goes out of it like a convict escaping from the penitentiary. If you will just watch the men patronize the elevators, sister, by the next Biennial you will surprise yourself with an accumulation of about two hours a day in good, valuable time. And yet, somehow or other, I don't exactly understand how—she didn't seem to lose any time herself, although if at any other time she hurried to make it up, she certainly didn't make any fuss about it. For she certainly knows how to run a convention.

The first general session of the Biennial was scheduled to open at 9 o'clock. And at the tick of 9 Madame, the president, called the convention to order. And to order it came. It was an orderly convention. The "whispering woman" was there, but she is no worse a nuisance than her twin exasperation, the "buzzing man." And she was just as easily put down and kept down by a resolute president. The chairman who hesitates is run over in a minute. Five minutes of weakness in the chair will turn a large convention into a mob. Consequently it has to be ruled with a rod of iron. Napoleonic methods are necessary. They are severe on the minority, but

—vae victis! The minority will have its innings when the restlessness of the whirligig brings it on top. But then it would not be the minority, but the majority; consequently the minority might as well make up its mind that its place is permanently on the waiting list. Mme. Rebecca Douglas Lowe of Georgia does not wield a borrowed gavel. During a discussion over some intensely interesting and vitally important point of order, two delegates, arguing from opposite sides, triumphantly waved before the chair letters from Thomas B. Reed, sustaining both contentions. And the chair calmly waved them aside, reminding the convention that Mrs. Shattuck's "rules of order" was the manual which governed the deliberations of the Biennial. Great is the Czar; may his shadow never grow less. But, to paraphrase "Mr. Dooley," let us say it softly, the Czarina might hear us. The convention was hard to handle. Any deliberative body of over a thousand delegates is unwieldy, be it a body of men or women. Even in a body of trained legislators like our House of Representatives, all the work of legislation is done in committee. One-third of the members of the House—possibly a larger proportion than that—might just as well remain at home and draw their salaries for all the good or harm they do in Washington. There was the usual amount of social life at the Biennial, inseparable from all conventions of men or women. There were teas, and receptions, and drives, and the women had a happy time. But the women who shaped the work of the Biennial were in the committee rooms working hard, early and late, and when the other women returned from the reception and tea and drive, they found everything ready for them to vote upon—and they voted. This is not peculiar to the Biennial—any big convention of men, women or mugwumps is conducted and controlled in much the same fashion. It is the nature of gregarious animals to follow a leader. There was no more social recreation at the Biennial than is common to all conventions. Only, there was more "reception" and tea drinking. The usual pilgrimage to all the great breweries was omitted. This was a record breaker in the history of Milwaukee conventions. "It is a practical demonstration to the outside world," remarked the gratified Milwaukee Sentinel, "that the customary visit to the breweries is wholly voluntary with visitors to Milwaukee, and not in compliance with requirements of the organic law of the city." The delegates drank much tea in many hospitable homes, but the hotel bars were unconventionally silent and the social thirst cures were deserted. Now at Philadelphia and at Kansas City the men will be able to point with pride to the fact that the convention attended strictly to business and did not adjourn to eat cake and drink tea. All of which will be strictly true. However. Nevertheless. Notwithstanding. But.

The papers had much fun over the fact that during one of the tangles into which the Biennial inadvertently snared itself, as is the manner of conventions—even, sometimes, which is to say, very often, of congresses and parliaments, one bewildered delegate arose and besought the president to implore the ladies to offer but one motion at a time, and no amendment to that, as she found herself hopelessly lost in the wilderness of motions and amendments that were struggling for precedence. The mirth of the press men reminded Mrs. Sarah Platt-Decker of Denver of a chapter in her "learning days." Knowing, in those days, that she was but a disciple, and wisely fearing much that she thought she did know, she made a pilgrimage to a convention of wise men and distinguished legislators, presided over by a most exceeding wise and learned judge, that she might pick up a few un-noted crumbs of parliamentary law and lore as the wise men shook their napkins. By and by, as though Providence had arranged

it for the instruction of the ignorant, there arose a muddle no larger than a man's hand. Somebody stirred it with a dilatory motion; other men poured into the mixture amendments and substitutes ad lib.; others laid the brands of acrimonious discussion under the kettle, and others fanned the flames with irrelevant comment, while others added to the bubbling witches' broth points of order and questions of privilege until even the clear-seeing masculine mind was vaguely conscious that it did not know where it was at. The lone woman in the audience waited with unabated breath—it is the man's breath that is apt to be baited—wondering by what miracle of parliamentary acumen this muddle might be cleared. Easy enough. The Wise Man in the chair calmly mopped his heated brow, coughed a deep, forensic cough, and ponderously announced that "the chair ruled that all motions and amendments thereto and all substitutes therefor, now before the house, were out of order." Whereupon he blew a blast with his resounding nose which no woman can imitate, and the skies were clear as a June morning. It's all in knowing how.

There was very little "time stealing" in it, although it was a woman's convention, and it is usually supposed that when once a woman begins to talk nothing on earth can stop her. But a woman chairman can, and it was one of the noticeable things in the fifth Biennial that very rarely—and never in the general sessions of the convention—was one woman permitted to encroach upon another's time. In the presentation of three-minute reports there was one woman whose report overlapped her time two or three sentences, but she worked it all in very cleverly. Promptly on the second the gavel fell, and with obedient promptness the speaker left the platform. But she talked all the way to her seat down in the hall with her delegation, and as she spoke the last word, she subsided gracefully and triumphantly into her seat.

The worst "time stealers" on earth, bar none, are preachers. Everybody knows that. The preacher himself doesn't deny it. He is a most abandoned and conscienceless criminal in this respect. He would die rather than steal a brother's pocket-book, which really wouldn't be nearly such a wicked thing to do, as he could, if detected, make restitution. But he will, with all deliberation, with defiant insistence, even, steal his brother's time, which he can never replace. Somehow, it is the nature of some preachers to insist, with the tenacity of martyrdom, upon the "one word more," which, in ten instances in nine, is the most unnecessary ten or fifteen minutes in the entire discourse. I was sorry not to see more of these sinners at the Biennial. True, there was no room for them, but it is splendid discipline for a public speaker to attend a convention where perforce he must remain silent. He can see his faults so clearly. He can see the numberless times where he would have rushed glibly in, crowding madly past the children of wisdom who feared to tread where he ran. Possibly that is one reason why the women do so well in their convention; because for many generations they have sat as voiceless spectators and noted the blunders of the men who were given to much talking.

Finally, brethren, it was, by and large, a great convention. It was splendidly gowned, true; but 'her habit was no costlier than her purse could buy,' and that is in keeping with a man's advice and masculine custom.

If she had gone to her Biennial badly dressed, the funny papers would have caricatured her, and people would have said, "What did I tell you?" There was not one clamorous voice raised for the ballot; after listening to their discussion and deliberations for a week, I cannot tell that these women are thinking about the ballot for their sex. If they are they are thinkink very "deep." There was not a fanciful, visionary

paper read; no question of merely theoretical interest discussed. The characteristic feature of the Biennial was its earnestness; its eminently practical line of thought and purpose. And right here—the women, in every paper, speech and discussion, had their own views; they had ideas; they had practical plans for practical work. In four days at the open sessions of the convention I heard six stories. And three of these were told in one speech. I think, indeed, she is not yet a very good story-teller. She can write stories, short and long, to teach the inventor of them—if she be not the inventor herself—but truth to say, she does not tell them very well. But she had plenty to say without the anecdote. She did not have to "be reminded" of some apocryphal incident which never happened to an old fellow who never lived down at some place that never was. A little more of this—at any rate a little more of apt anecdotal or word-pictorial illustration—would make the Biennial brighter; but anyhow, she got along without it. And that is what you never saw a man's convention do. She is certainly very much in earnest. You never attended a religious convention, in the latter days at any rate, where you wouldn't hear more funny stories in the speeches and sermons than were told at the Fifth Biennial of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. It isn't, I think, that she lacks a sense of humor, but she doesn't yet see how it can enter into earnest and practical work.

HEIGHTS.

By Zona Gale.

I FOUND a thread of moss; I found an arc
Of mystic, unknown circle, and a stone
Cut like a crown; a violet, new-blown,
I saw and worshipped; when I heard the lark
Or saw a sailing mote I stood to mark
With swelling throat, God's hand; no sunbeam shone
That I, with heart uplift to my Unknown
Did not stand singing paeans from the dark.

God sent the woman to me. All the lights
And sweet, dim shadows of my summer's day,
The stir of spirit, and the subtle play
Of thought; the rippled fields; the gracious rights
Life has in life; all the dear inner sights
The mind-eye knows, she knew not. Like a gay
Gold dragon-fly she danced the days away,
Nor dreamed the breathless blisses of the heights.

I pitied her—oh, God, I pitied her.
I scorned her, scorned her empty, bookless head,
Ignorant of its ignorance. Then led
By God Himself, I think, I turned where were
A little worn-out shoe, a toy, the stir
Of almost living curl of gold that said
What she had lost. And lo! Her face was wed
With spirit, and an angel spoke with her.

While I had scorned, she, silent, moved above
My joy in life—lifted by love, love, love!
While I poured passion to the dim dawn star
And lifting dark, she read the things that are.
I had been proud that I could understand.
Oh, God, I ought not even touch her hand!

One dollar secures the best club journal in the world
for a year.

MILWAUKEE JINGLES.

WHEN I do not hear the speaker,
Then come rhymes;
Nonsense jingles are obtrusive
At such times.

Federation meditation—

Oh! Dear me!
Such a chaos of confusion
As we see!

Long amendments to amendments,
Can they be?
Chair in doubt—then what can solve
Perplexity?

Women rising—always rising—
Why, oh why?
Information sadly needed—
So say I!

Privileges? Oh yes—take them!
Who will tell?
Points of order—let's despatch them!
That were well!

Quarter-cent apiece but yearly—
Will that pay
For a cable o'er the ocean
Twice a day?

FEDERATION NOTES.

By Lydia Avery Coonley Ward.

ONE who is not responsible for the management of a great Federation has enlarged opportunities for enjoyment and for criticism. Such opportunities were mine at the Milwaukee Biennial of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. I asked myself: Can our meetings be improved? and answered the question with an emphatic affirmative, reasoning thus: Federation meetings are valuable, and ought to be held; any meeting that ought to be held can be well conducted; the question then is, How?

I divide my notes into sections. A, under nine heads, is devoted to Federation faults and remedies; B, under twelve heads, contains suggestions extracted from A, with numerous additions.

A—FEDERATION FAULTS AND THEIR REMEDIES:

- 1—Noise and confusion.
- 2—Hats and bonnets.
- 3—Irrregularity.
- 4—Wasting time.
- 5—Inaudibility.
- 6—Imposition.
- 7—Programs.
- 8—Bouquets.
- 9—Waste of money.

B—SUGGESTIONS:

- 1—Pencils and pads.
- 2—Circulars.
- 3—Formulation.
- 4—Warnings.
- 5—Harmonize offices.

- 6—State Federation meetings.
- 7—Notices.
- 8—Receptions.
- 9—Dress.
- 10—Reporters.
- 11—Resolutions.
- 12—The future.

1—NOISE AND CONFUSION.

The confusion which interfered with every purpose for which we were assembled is my first point of attack. A few strictly enforced rules would prevent this constant annoyance and retarding of business. During speaking no one should be allowed to enter the room, to leave it, to walk about, to talk, to whisper. For the time being the assembly should be motionless and dumb. To this rule no exceptions should be made, not even in the case of policeman, usher or page. All necessary communication should be made in writing.

In the late convention, while speakers were trying to be heard, there were often long interviews on the floor of the house and protracted conversations in the foyer; hearing in the rear seats was, of course, impossible.

Silence should be enforced upon the platform as rigidly as in the house. The platform should set the example for the house. This rule has no exceptions. It is inconsistent to demand silence in the assembly, and to permit talking between occupants of the stage. It is inconsistent to demand anything of the assembly that is not demanded of the platform. Why should order be called for on the floor when it is not maintained on the stage? The former is not as conspicuous as the latter. The more suited the exchange of greetings is to the parlor, the less so is it to the platform. No speaker can do herself justice when she sees that her words do not command the attention of the chair. The distraction of the chairman's attention by page, usher or member often prevents her recognition of the speaker, and shows the anomaly of an invited speaker turning with ordinary courtesy to greet the chairman, and finding her entirely oblivious of her presence. The spectacle frequently seen at the late convention of a group of officers and speakers whispering together, often with the pretty smiles and gestures which gave evidence that the intercourse was one of pleasure rather than of necessity, was an object lesson to the convention of what the Federation should discountenance.

Speakers sitting on the platform ready to deliver their own addresses talk while their predecessors are speaking, yet they feel aggrieved when these conditions are reversed.

On the floor it was repeatedly the case that members commenting to their neighbors lost a sentence which proved of sufficient importance to attract the attention of the house, whereupon the members who had whispered asked for information, usually saying that they had not heard,—fortunately for their equanimity, not being obliged to state why they had not heard. No woman should lose a word through inattention, and then ask a neighbor to supply it.

To facilitate communication in writing, every member should be provided with a memorandum block and pencils. Such blocks, with pencils attached, should be put in convenient places, ushers and pages should carry a supply, and they should be sold in suitable places.

2—HATS AND BONNETS.

Next to the confusion comes the annoyance caused by the wearing of hats and bonnets. They should be absolutely forbidden in the house and on the platform.

A hat is unsuited to the dignity that should belong to the Federation platform. It suggests that its wearer happened in and decided to stay. Hats belong to the street, not to the house.

It is vanity pure and simple that retains them on the platform. On the floor selfishness becomes the partner of vanity. Wearers of hats are labeled with these traits as far as their hats can be seen.

Few people realize how small an object obstructs a view. A friend who sat with me in one of the audiences was asked to remove a little boa which she wore close to her throat. She had not dreamed that it would interfere with anybody's seeing. In an audience every possible obstruction should be removed. Of course, we would all use our astral bodies if we had them at command. Since we have not, we should do the next best thing.

3—IRREGULARITY.

Lack of punctuality is my third bogey.

We printed a program giving definite announcement as to hours, subjects and speakers, and opening certain sessions to the public. We had no right to make voluntary changes. Only fire, earthquake, lightning stroke, or similar dispensation could warrant alterations. Yet a business meeting announced from nine to ten a. m. was held over by vote of the assembly until 11.15—despite the fact that the printed program announced 10 o'clock as the hour for opening another meeting in the same place. In the hope of securing good seats, the audience began to assemble before ten, and waited outside the closed doors, the number gradually diminishing through fatigue and indignation.

It is inexpressibly rude and unfair to invite speakers to prepare addresses, and audiences to come at a definite hour to listen to them, and then decide to occupy that stated time with the unfinished work of a business meeting. Which woman of us would ask guests to enter her house at a certain hour, and at the hour close the doors and compel them to stand outside? What we would not do as individuals, we certainly should not do as a Federation. It is as much a duty for a chairman to adjourn a business meeting in time to allow another meeting called in the same place, to open promptly, as it is for her to open the business meeting promptly. We should keep our word, whatever we do, and the robbing of Peter to pay Paul is dishonest. We injure our reputation as Federation members and as women when we commit such indignities. Regard for the rights of others should be a ruling principle, and it is scarcely less dishonorable to ignore the rights of an invited audience than to ignore those of invited speakers by obliging them to address a reluctant group of tired-out listeners. It is all wrong and discreditable from every point of view.

4—WASTING TIME.

This means the hindering of business. The obvious should always be omitted. Much time is consumed over unimportant matters and details which should be left to committees. If we were willing to trust committees with minor matters, there would be an immense saving of time, and the work would be better done. Given an hour for a business meeting, three-fourths of it are usually consumed on trifles, and into the remaining fourth important matters are hurried—of course, not properly considered.

The revision of by-laws, so far as their spirit goes, may be well done by the assembly, but the details of sequence and wording should be left to a committee. No large body can handle anything so delicate and intricate as the form of by-laws. Witness the errors in the grammar and rhetoric of our present by-laws.

Time was unnecessarily consumed in taking votes. Had there been blanks prepared in advance in the case of the reorganization vote, for example, each member could have signed her name and have written her "Yes" or "No" and for the col-

lection of these votes a very few minutes would have sufficed, even in the case of large delegations.

5—INAUDIBILITY.

No. 5 brings back the old cry: Train the voices! train the voices! Every one who attends a convention must harp on this theme. Some voices never can be made adequate for an auditorium, and their owners ought not to try to force the attention of the assembly. In such cases motions might be made by proxy. With pencil and pad in hand, a woman can write her motion and ask a neighbor with a carrying voice to give it, so that the audience would hear Mrs. A say, "Mrs. B of Mexico moves" etc. I think I am not wrong in saying that a large majority of motions made in the late convention were not heard by half the women in the house.

Voices are improving, but there is still a disposition to talk to the front rows. Few women realize that their vocal efforts should be directed to the foyer.

6—IMPOSITION.

No individual has the right to use a Federation session for tests she may personally desire to make. A member offering a motion which she is willing to withdraw upon finding the feeling of the house, with the announcement that she made it only for the test, not only diverts public time to private use, but also offers an indignity to the Federation.

In this connection may be mentioned members who keep themselves too much before the assembly. The member who rises again and again to address the house is soon met by an antagonism similar to that which confronts the member who talks too long. Influence is lost, and the best of motions is discounted when put by one who has kept herself too much in evidence. Of course, the quick-witted, resourceful speakers are of immense value to the assembly, but they greatly augment their power by careful discrimination and wise self-restraint.

Speakers should not be allowed to overstep their proper allowance of time in the evening any more than in the day session. Of course, the most fluent and interesting speakers are chosen for the evening meetings, and they are the ones who love to talk, as well as the ones we love to hear. They are entirely at home on their feet, and the very sympathy and interest of the audience beguiles them into going on and on until almost invariably they overstep their proportion of time. They should certainly give as much thought in advance in condensing what they are to say into proper limits, as the speakers on day programs whose careful papers are often guillotined by the gavel. However interesting a speaker may be, it is not fair to those who are to follow her, that she should use more than a proper proportion of the evening. The speaker should be considerate, if only for her own sake. It is great gain to her reputation to have the audience sorry to have her retire, and it is equal loss to her to have any one think she has talked too long. "No one is ever converted after thirty minutes," says Collyer, and short efforts are potent on the platform as well as in the pulpit.

7—PROGRAMS.

It is a question whether interspersing music with a literary program is an advantage to either. It certainly does not dignify music, nor does it help literature. In many programs music is absolutely out of place, and should be omitted.

Doubtless the fact that we are in bonds to habit rather than to common sense adds to the incongruity of mixing a literary and musical program. If singers sat on the platform with speakers, the effect would be more harmonious; but when they are so differently dressed that they would be uncomfortable, and would make others on the platform uncomfortable, and must consequently remain out of sight in an ante-room until given the cue for their parts, and must disappear as soon as

said parts are performed, they become an outside element, and not a component part of a harmonious whole.

Instead of the mixture which we usually make, I think it would be well to have on the same evening a literary program in one theatre and a musical one in another. To many delegates a concert would be more interesting than speeches, and if we gave both, with the added room we could share our pleasures with more of the residents of the city in which the convention is being held, and to whose courtesy and consideration we always owe more than we can possibly repay. To be sure, with fine speakers on one program and fine musicians on another, the hearts of many would be torn between the two occasions; but we should learn to choose, and we surely are not so selfish as to have our pleasures in one program enhanced by the knowledge that no other occurs at the same time.

Even with an entire musical program, I hope the Federation would use its influence for costumes in harmony with its spirit of nobility and helpfulness.

It goes without saying that programs are too long. This is true of programs everywhere else as well as in the Federation. It is a temptation to crowd as much as possible into each hour, but it is unwise to do so.

Literary and philanthropic gluttony results in indigestion just as surely as physical gluttony. The traveler who rushes over Europe, giving a few days to each country, in spite of his expenditure of strength and money brings home fewer treasures than one who studies a single country thoroughly.

I offer no objection to ten-minute papers. It is amazing to find how one can boil down substance and evaporate bulk, until a large dose is put into a small capsule that may be swallowed without difficulty. Such condensation, of course, means that, as with gelatine capsules, the patient does not taste the dose; and here the simile loses force, for while the object of the medicine man is accomplished by the mechanical deglutition of the capsule, the purpose of the platform doctor is defeated unless his capsule be both tasted and digested!

I do object decidedly to the short time allowed for discussions, and the freedom with which they are often eliminated. Discussions are frequently—I am tempted to say, usually—the most valuable part of a program, and may result in more practical information and suggestion than the preliminary essays give. They should be recognized as important factors in Federation work.

8—BOUQUETS.

Flowers should not be sent to the platform. The speakers who most need the compliment and encouragement of flowers seldom receive them. They are usually sent by personal friends, or as the compliment of a delegation to its representative, and have no reference whatever to the value of the contribution made to the deliberations of the Federation. Many delegations feel great pride in their representatives, yet cannot afford to express it in useless expenditure. From many points of view the sending of bouquets is a matter which the Federation should discourage as undignified in such a body. In the school and college graduating exercises which belong to this season of the year I have more than once known the furnishing of flowers to be a serious burden to a family struggling to educate its members; yet, since their absence would make their own beloved graduate conspicuous as being neglected, they felt obliged to make sacrifices to this end. If these empty forms were openly discouraged by important aggregations of individuals, the happy time might come when they would be entirely abandoned. If the desire to give flowers be a sincere one, the true compliment can be paid by giving them privately—to which there can be no possible objection. As a public gift they are out of place.

9—WASTE OF MONEY.

The member who courageously questioned the wisdom of sending unnecessary cablegrams did a service to the Federation, and should have been supported in her objection. In our families, if we be wise, we do not send telegrams or cablegrams when letters would answer the purpose; why should we not exercise a similar economy on behalf of the Federation?

The messages conveyed by two cablegrams which were ordered sent might have been better carried by letter. They were simply words of greeting, and ten days' delay would not have weakened their meaning. For that matter, the Associated Press probably carried them without expense.

The connection of many clubs with the Federation involves work and sacrifice on the part of their members. I think the delegates from such clubs, and from all clubs exercising a wise economy in expenditure, can scarcely approve such outlay.

After this long diatribe I venture to offer a few recommendations:

1—PENCILS AND PADS.

I suggest that every member always carry pencils and writing pads, and chain them to her person if she have no pockets.

2—CIRCULARS.

I suggest that the various standing committees issue circulars of practical suggestions, obtainable upon payment of a price sufficient to cover cost. For instance, let the Committee on Civics give advice regarding village improvement, advice so definite that people in villages can follow it without difficulty. Let it also advise regarding Parks, Playgrounds and the Founding of Children's Organizations. Let the Committee on Domestic Science formulate practical suggestions, that the knowledge and experience of the few may materialize in use to the many. Let the Committee on the Ethics of Work, The Consumers' League and Federation Opportunities do the same. An immense amount of enthusiasm is aroused by the meetings, but few practical results follow unless through definite directions put in working form. Thousands long to produce the effect, but few understand the process necessary to its production.

3—FORMULATION.

Let each committee formulate suggestions for succeeding committees. This would make experience count for the permanent benefit of the Federation.

4—WARNINGS.

A warning should be given a little before the expiration of the time allotted to a speaker, that she may choose her closing sentences.

5—HARMONIZE OFFICES.

For evident reasons, a member of the Nominating Committee should not be made a teller.

6—STATE FEDERATION MEETINGS.

It would simplify and harmonize if certain definite times were set for the meetings of State Federations. These could be decided in advance, and the places for meetings duly announced.

7—NOTICES.

All notices should be carefully and continually revised. Large sheets of manilla paper marked with brush and ink would be more conspicuous than blackboards. Headquarters and convention halls should display them, and a Committee on Notices should do the work.

8—RECEPTIONS.

From every point of view the social side of the Biennial meeting is important. I would devote an entire afternoon to receptions, to the exclusion of other meetings. This would

allow longer hours for the social gatherings, less crowding and less fatigue, and would be an altogether sensible innovation.

9—DRESS.

I think it desirable that the Federation should express itself in favor of simple and sensible dressing. It is a dignified body, considering serious questions, and everything should be in keeping with such character. This at once bars out showy dress.

At the business meetings the work in hand demands the undivided attention of every member, and dress has no right to distract it—whereas the social functions afford ample opportunity for the gratification of that very commendable feminine characteristic—love of dress—and the pleasure derived therefrom is then perfectly legitimate.

No one objects to woman's attention to dress; it is proper and commendable. No one objects to her love of color and form (Heaven spare us some of its manifestations!) But lack of discrimination in times and places violates the first law of beauty, which is suitability.

10—REPORTERS.

I think greater courtesy should be shown to reporters. In Milwaukee many of them were put to unnecessary inconvenience. We often desire favors at the hands of the press, and we should be willing to consider their representatives in every possible way.

11—RESOLUTIONS.

I suggest that the next Committee on Rules and Regulations introduce the following resolutions:

During speaking no communication will be allowed on floor or platform, unless it be made in writing.

Hats and bonnets will not be allowed in the audience or on the platform.

No bouquets will be delivered on the platform.

12—THE FUTURE.

Every Biennial meeting should see a definite enlarging of the scope of Federation work. That splendid body of women as yet scarcely feels its power. The infant hope of the new century lies in its arms. Shall it be kept in swaddling-bands while we busy ourselves in the washing of cups and platters? Or shall it be fed from the Olympian storehouse and grow to the height of the angel who shall go forth armed with the strength of Hercules and with the Spirit of the Lord of Hosts?

Since sending you my notes I have heard serious complaints of injustice to guests. In one case a lady came from the West, chosing to be a guest, although her club had wished to make her a delegate. She declined the honor because she had been delegate before, as president of her club, and thought some other member should have the place. She was obliged to sit far back in the gallery, and was not allowed to go forward even an hour after the meetings had begun, although many seats remained empty day after day. Indeed, it is said that more seats were always reserved for alternates than the whole number in attendance on the Federation.

Meanwhile those who had friends at court secured seats for them with the delegates, and some who proclaimed themselves outside the Federation were equally favored.

There might be a system of credentials from clubs to visiting members, and a record of arrivals, that would insure some few sanctuary privileges.

Very truly yours,

Lydia Avery Coonley Ward.

THE LAKE PLACID CONFERENCES.

By Ellen H. Richards.

WHETHER two or three or more women come together there is overheard talk of house and children and loud complaints of the burdens laid upon the housewife of the day by the conditions of living and labor. The daily work made light by the participation of many hands each doing a small part has given place to the unskilled labor of paid service, and the idle hands find much mischief to do instead of helpful service.

The standards of living have risen, not in comforts, but in complexity and rigidity, until chafed spots break out into sores and there is constant irritation without attempt at remedy.

It is to find the way to a final removal of the remote and hidden causes of unrest and dissatisfaction that the meetings of the Lake Placid conference are devoted.

One of the most fundamental evils is an ignorance of textile fabrics, utensils and forces now in daily use, an ignorance which includes their values, both real and relative, as well as their uses.

There have also crept into the sub-consciousness of the people certain fallacies in regard to family and home life, certain ethical tendencies which are undermining the unity of the family life and interest.

All these wants and delinquencies can be satisfactorily met only by prevention, by instructing the child from the first in such a way that these will never occur to him.

From his earliest years, therefore, his relation to his environment, his part in the daily duties of life, the meaning of these duties in preparation for citizenship, the reasons for certain processes, the scientific principles underlying them, and finally the economic and social values of the individual in his relation to the community should be presented to him. All this must become an integral part of education from the kindergarten up, if the republic is to stand.

A main topic of the session just ended was, therefore, the forms in which this training of hand and eye, this application of scientific truth to the material conditions that surround the family in the life of the home should be presented in the public schools. It was agreed that these forms should be varied for the different grades, but that attention should be given to the child's relation to his daily duties and to his common needs as the suitable connection of his other studies with his future life as a citizen. For the true end of all education is the production of the healthy, well-balanced individual as a unit of society.

The evening sessions were less technical and brought together large and interested audiences from the summer residents. The work of women's clubs in the line of the betterment of home conditions was ably presented by Mrs. Virginia C. Meredith of the Minnesota Agricultural School. She was followed by Mrs. Hall of Syracuse, president of the Local Household Economic Association, and the papers were discussed by many of the members. A syllabus for study clubs is to be issued by the New York State Library at Albany, covering the following topics, with reference books and subjects for club papers:

1. Ideals of Family Life.
2. Shelter. The House beautiful. Location, plan, plot on which it stands.
3. Shelter. Sanitation of.
4. Shelter. Furnishing of.
5. Shelter. Cleaning and care of the.
6. Clothing. Hygienic relations. Costume, history of. Ethics of.

7. Food in Relation to Health. The balanced ration for the human race.

8. Food. Science and Art of Cookery.

9. Division of the Income. Budgets. Standards of Living.

10. Municipal Housekeeping. Civic Leagues. Village Improvement. Care of Schoolhouses, Streets, Alleys, etc.

Simplified methods of housekeeping were presented by Miss Parloa and Mrs. Abel.

For the perfection of the home life it was considered essential that each member of the family should have some daily duty and some measure of responsibility for the daily routine in order to accent that feeling of being a part of it which makes the family a unit in society.

For the reduction of the labor of caring for the finishings and furnishings, the elimination of "dust catchers" and unnecessary bric-a-brac was advocated. The use of outside help in the preparation of food will be more universal when better methods of supervision permit of greater confidence as to the cleanliness and healthfulness of the products.

Less elaborate dishes will become the rule when attention is called to the risk involved in so much handling, as well as to the great expenditure of time for the result obtained.

Great interest was aroused by the admirable and forceful paper of Miss H. I. Goodrich of the School of Housekeeping in Boston, outlining the work which the school has in mind.

A tentative program for next year's conference includes the following subjects:

The embellishment and utilization of small home grounds.

The woman who does her own work.

The woman who believes in progress.

Housekeeping as a profession.

The housewife's estimate of the value of time.

Labor problems in the house.

Standards, how to establish them.

Syllabi for study clubs on all the topics.

The possibilities for physical development in housework.

What the state of New York has done for home education.

OPEN PARLIAMENT.

Mrs. Emma A. Fox.

(Questions for this department should be sent to 21 Bagley avenue, Detroit, Mich.)

WE have recently become incorporated, and our Board of Directors was asked to revise our By-laws. They met and appointed a committee to prepare a report, which was accepted by the Board, though it was considered not wholly satisfactory by some few of the directors. Hence one of latter assumed the responsibility of preparing another report, and, after the committee's report was presented to the club, rose to a question of privilege, asking the privilege of presenting her so-called minority report. No objection was raised, and the report was read.

It was then voted to receive both reports, and after discussing the relative merits of each, to recommend the adoption of the best points in each report. The work was about half completed at that meeting; at the following meeting the question of adopting the minutes was raised, as some considered the so-called minority report wholly out of order, and raised objection to the member who presented it, having been granted the privilege of giving her report.

The work was continued as before, and at the following meeting (which was the annual) it was voted to adopt the By-

laws as they had been recommended by the vote of the club, and they were then referred back to the committee (not the Board). This committee thereupon took their first report, with some few changes, returned it. It was not read, simply handed to the secretary, and the work was supposed to have been completed.

Now, my questions are:—

(a) Was one director out of order in asking the privilege of presenting her so-called minority report?

(b) Having been accorded that privilege unanimously, could the matter of considering that report been rightly expunged from the minutes?

(c) The club, having recommended for adoption the best of each report, what should have been done to complete the work?

(d) Is an assembly supposed to adopt the work of a committee when not done according to instructions?

(e) Could it be considered an act of discourtesy, on the part of the director, in presenting her individual report, especially as the greater part of her report was recommended for adoption in preference to the report of the committee?

(a) This was not a question of privilege, and should not have been so considered. The director had a perfect right to prepare a set of by-laws and was entirely at liberty to offer a substitute for one or all of the by-laws presented by the committee, but that which she presented was not a report.

(b) The minutes are a record of the proceedings of a meeting, and the fact that by-laws were offered and the by-laws presented were a part of the proceedings, and should, therefore, be a part of the permanent record.

If the reception of the by-laws prepared by the director, "the so-called minority report," were thought to be out of order, the point should have been raised and the question settled at the time, and not when the minutes were read at a subsequent meeting. To expunge from the minutes is a questionable proceeding at any time. It is the refusal on the part of the assembly to record its transactions, and such action might result seriously if it trespassed upon the rights of any individual member.

(c) When the club adopted the by-laws at the annual meeting, the work was completed. There was nothing to refer back to the committee. The secretary's record (the minutes) would show what had been adopted as the by-laws of the club.

(d) An assembly is entirely at liberty to do as it chooses with the report of a committee.

(e) It was no discourtesy on the part of the director to prepare a set of by-laws, whether they were adopted or not. In so doing she only exercised the prerogative of any club member.

Is it parliamentary to offer a motion which contains the word "not?" In other words, is a negative motion ever in order? If a reception is under consideration, could a member move that we do not give it?

It is not unparliamentary to offer a motion containing the word "not," but it is likely to cause misunderstanding and confusion if a motion is made in such language that an affirmative vote is necessary from those opposed to certain proposed action, as in this case giving a reception. A motion that a reception be given, though it is the wish of the mover that it be defeated, is preferable to the motion that a reception be not given.

It is never parliamentary to amend a motion by inserting the word "not," when a negative vote on the original motion

would have the same effect as an affirmative vote on the motion so amended.

Strictly speaking, a reception cannot be under consideration. An assembly may consider a report, a communication, or a resolution, the subject of which is a reception; but to say a reception is under consideration implies that the members are having a discussion when no motion has been offered.

MUSIC.

III. BINARY FORM: THE FIRST MOVEMENT.

On the program at a symphony concert one reads as announcement of its chief number possibly the following:

Beethoven, Symphony No. 4, B flat major, Op. 60.
Introduction,
Allegro Vivace,
Adagio,
Scherzo, Trio,
Finale.

This example will serve as a type of every work in three or more movements, which written for full orchestra is called a Symphony; for three, a Trio; for four, a Quartet; and so on, the terms quintet, sextet, octet and nonet being used according to the number of instruments. To an explanation of the form of each division of the symphony a chapter will be given.

The Allegro, or first movement, gives to the whole composition its character, for this is in binary form; the other three divisions may vary with different composers or in different compositions by the same composer, but this first part is only exceptionally in another form; therefore First Movement Form is the sonata sometimes called.

In this binary form are two themes (hence its appellation), and from music's resources relating to their treatment, from the genius of music's masters in perfecting this scheme, the individual charm of each in manipulating tone material, his sense of proportion, fitness and beauty, a labor of love has unfolded and music's art gained with her symphony, masterpieces which rank with those of literature, poetry and sculpture. Binary form consists of five parts; to see their relationship at a glance the following is given:

First Theme—In key of the composition.	Exposition,
Second Theme—In key of the 5th or Dominant.	
Development.	Development,
First Theme—In key of the composition.	
Second Theme—In key of the composition.	Recapitulation.

Referring to this scheme with its resolute first theme, its melodious second, its scholarly development (here the theme enlarged, there contracted, entrance of other keys, suggestive bits of new phases), a little world of shifting views, a kaleidoscope of varied colors, Mr. H. C. Bannister writes:

"We are interested in the two principal themes, with some of a subordinate kind as in the characters of a novel or drama; we are mainly interested in Romeo and Juliet, but we cannot dispense with Friar Lawrence or the garrulous nurse."

Enlarging upon this hint of the analogy of the symphony to romantic tale, the reader may find the following (as an object lesson) impressive:

First Theme—The Hero name of key.
Second Theme—The Heroine of another name.
Development of their friendship.
First Theme—The Hero name of key.
Second Theme—The Heroine who now takes his name.

Text books do not specialize in romance, and instruction of learned professors gravitate toward profundities; many, however, there are to whom the lore of music's wisdom will ever remain a sealed book, and the path toward specialists be hidden. To these such lighter phases as above analogy may attract toward the symphony's beauty, and lead to its deeper study. With intent so to influence is it given. Closer study of the binary form will impress upon the outsider the demands of scholarship, mental training and laborious practice made upon the composer, and a conviction will be gained of the lofty standard our classics maintained, necessitating from boyhood up, their lifelong devotion.

EXAMPLES.

Haydn, Sonata in D major.
First Theme in D.
Second Theme in A.
Development through A, B minor, E G C to D.
First Theme in D.
Second Theme in D.

Beethoven, Symphony in B flat.
First Theme in B flat.
Second Theme in F.
Development through F, G minor, C A D E flat, G to B flat.
First Theme in B flat.
Second Theme in B flat.

MUSIC CLUBS IN INDIANA.

With an enviable reputation for the number of its successful art, literary and social societies, Indiana is well to the fore in her musical clubs, also the Matinee Musicale of Indianapolis ranks first among such, and its prestige in age and success is well known. In the Propylaeum, a handsome building designed, executed and owned by the women of Indianapolis, it found its home in January, 1891. October 5th, 1898, it celebrated its twenty-first birthday by a reunion, and now in 1900 it is twenty-three years old—one of the music clubs only a short distance behind Portland's Rossini—The Mother of Musical Clubs. So many years of zealous labor count in clubdom for foresight in planning and wisdom in action. Moreover, the record of this club attests the skill in art of its members, adding to the credit it deserves. The club meets every two weeks on Wednesday, from October to May. In its home are for the members use, two handsome Decker pianos, pictures, a library, etc. In the northern part of the state is the flourishing St. Cecilia of Elkhart. It was organized in 1894 on February 17th, and though holding its meetings in the auditorium of the First Congregational church, it anticipates the possession of a permanent home. Annually it invites friends to a Guest Day, and gives concerts by visiting artists. East of Indianapolis is Richmond, where is an organization called The Musical Club, organized September, 1895. This society thrives in a community originally settled by friends to whose homes the art of music has but recently been admitted. Mrs. Henry Gennet is president, and the lists of members includes active, choral and student members, associate and orchestral members—a goodly list. With April 4, 1900, terminated its sixty-seventh concert.

NEWS.

In the series of six sonatas given recently in the Salle Pleyel, France, was a composition for violin and piano by Mrs. H. H. A. Beach, the American, and says the French reviewer, "It was not unworthy the artists Pugno and Ysaye, by whom played."

Miss Virginia Mariani, an Italian composer, gave with success her opera, "Dal Sogno alla Vita," directing also its performance.

A delightful harp-soiree was recently given by Miss Maud Morgan and her pupils in New York City. Among other selections was Handel's Largo.

Mrs. Helen Louise Thayer-Bryant of Wellesley offers an attractive course of music lectures for next season; the theme, Patriotic Songs of Many Nations, would be of interest to Grand Army Posts and Woman's Relief Corps.

The Fadettes, a woman's orchestra of Boston, has just completed a successful season, and is about to fill a summer engagement in Portland, Maine, after which it is engaged for a western tour.

Mary Mapes Dodge is a lover of the divine art, numbering among her literary friends many musicians. One evening, a young pianist, who, during the day, had resented some slighting allusions to the art, repeated in the above-mentioned circle her own vigorous, indignant language, ending with appeal for its endorsement. "My Dear Child," quickly responded the witty editor of *St. Nicholas*, "'tis not your preaching, but your practice we object to."

The editor of *Music in The Club Woman*, who for several years has been connected with club work, desirous of aiding an impetus toward making the coming season most profitable to music clubs, offers the following:

Loan for two weeks of ten year-books, showing plans and programs of other clubs.

Loan of photographs, showing action of the clavichord, the spinet, the harpsichord, the primitive and modern piano, photographs of the violin family, and other orchestral instruments.

Suggestions as to programs, with names of instrumentalists, vocalists, readers and lecturers in different sections of the country.

From a long list of correspondents, to give introductions in various sections of our country, hoping thereby in mutual exchange of ideas to increase activity in life of music clubs.

Please accompany all communications with stamps for reply, addressing S. C. Very, 76 East 55th St., N. Y. City.

UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812.



It is with mingled pride and gratification we introduce to you the new United States 1812 Daughters named "Ohio." Only now in infancy, yet she bids fair to grow to the stalwart proportions of her older sisters.

The organization of the United States Daughters 1812 Ohio Society was effected through the untiring energy of the president, Mrs. T. L. A. Greve. Mrs. Greve was appointed to fill the office Jan. 16, 1900, by the president of the Western Division, Mrs. Louis W. Hall of Harrisburg, Pa., who is also president of the Pennsylvania Society U. S. D. 1812.

Mrs. Greve immediately put forth efforts towards organization, and sent an article to the Cincinnati Press of the proposed organization of the Ohio Society, requesting responses from all those interested. Answers came from some who were already members holding

membership in the New York and Pennsylvania Societies, others making application for blanks for membership.

Considerable correspondence ensued, and after securing the requisite number of charter members a meeting was called for April 19th, 1900, at the house of the president, 408 W. 8th street, Cincinnati, all those who had responded being duly notified of said meeting. At this meeting the by-laws of the Ohio Society were drafted in accordance with the constitution of the General Society. They were submitted to the president general, ratified and approved with but slight modifications.

At the called meeting May 30th, 1900, the by-laws were adopted. In the interim of the two meetings the president of the Ohio Society received her appointment as president of the Ohio Society from Mrs. E. G. Slade, president general, extending the limit of office to 1904.

During the winter nine Ohio patriotic societies held meetings to confer upon the subject of a "memorial" to mark the site of Fort Washington, Cincinnati. Mrs. Greve, representing as president the U. S. D. 1812 Ohio Society, gave some valuable information.

The vice-presidents and honorary members of the Ohio Society have been appointed, and other officers—secretary, treasurer and historian. The insignia will bear on the bar-pin the name "Ohio."—Margaret H. Clark, Historian United States Daughters 1812, Ohio Society.

The Empire State Society, Daughters 1812, held the last state meeting and luncheon of the season at Delmonico's on June 19th. The occasion was a most enjoyable one, and crowned the series of charming entertainments given by the society during the past year. Luncheon was served at one o'clock, followed by a short business session and a musical and literary program.

Among the invited guests of the society on that day were Mrs. Esther Herrman, one of the founders of Barnard College, and Mrs. Brooke, wife of General Brooke. Mrs. Brooke gave a most delightful and instructive talk on Cuba and Porto Rico, and imparted many interesting and humorous anecdotes of those garden spots of the earth and their people. The Empire State Society has every reason to be proud of its achievements. It is the youngest of the patriotic societies, but none can point to more rapid success. It is endowed with the indomitable spirit that animated the men whose glories the society perpetuates, and it is blessed with a board of directors the members of which are in perfect harmony and sympathy with each other in promoting the welfare of the society, and at its head is a president of whom it is justly proud. The entertainments and luncheons during the past season have been a great success both socially and financially. The various meetings of the board of directors have been marked by uniform courtesy and harmonious discussions. Bickerings and dissensions are unknown features, and while all matters of importance are thoroughly threshed, often with a difference of opinions, yet a logical conclusion of the most vexed question can always be found. It was with honest regret that the members of the society bade each other "good-by" for the summer.

Mrs. Wm. Gerry Slade and Mrs. Geo. N. Woodward, delegates to the Biennial meeting of the General Federation, did much excellent work for the society while in Milwaukee, and numerous applications for information and membership blanks are the result. The members are well satisfied with the season's work, and for the next two months can enjoy a well-earned rest. May the Gods who watch over women's societies speed us to our next happy meeting.—May M. Gooderson, Recording Secretary Empire State Society, Daughters 1812.

I noticed in your last number you spoke of Chalmette monument as not yet commenced. The monument was commenced over fifty years ago, but when about half finished the money gave out and it has been in that unfinished condition for years. When our Society of U. S. D. 1776 and 1812 were organized we took the finishing of this monument as our work, so we got the governor of the state to put it in our care, which he did. With our limited means and two state appropriations we have improved the grounds, built a keeper's lodge, covered the brick foundation with sand and bedded it, and had shell walks to and around the mound. It looks very much improved, better than when we took charge of it six years ago. It is built on the line where the battle of New Orleans was fought, where Packenham was wounded, taken to the rear of it and died. We have a petition before Congress asking for an appropriation to complete the monument, as it is a national monument, built to the memory of those who fell in 1812, and hope you will use your influence with your state senators to assist us in getting our bill through next session. Our State Legislature will give us another appropriation to complete the grounds into a park. Our meetings have closed for the summer, but will be opened again in October. We are not going to stop working until we get that monument finished.—Mrs. John B. Richardson, President Louisiana Society U. S. D. 1776 and 1812, and Historian-General, General Society 1812.

WOMEN IN BUSINESS.

CARRIE E. STUBENRAUCH.

Miss Carrie E. Stubenrauch was born in Germany, near Frankfort-on-the-Main. When five years old she came to this country with her parents and settled in Cincinnati, Ohio. Her father was for years a successful business man, but was overtaken by sickness, and met with severe losses through the dishonesty of business associates.

His wife was not only an excellent house-wife and mother, but had been her husband's confidential clerk and book-keeper and had so trained her children that when the crash came they were able to meet it bravely.

Carrie Stubenrauch had a beautiful voice and great dramatic talent and her dearest wish was to study for grand opera. Her mother sympathized with her in her aspirations, but it was impossible to go on with her musical education. A neighbor who had a confectioner's shop asked Carrie to come to work for him. At the end of the second week, at the age of fifteen, she was in full charge. At the end of two years she went into the largest and finest confectioner's establishment in the country. Again she came to be one of the most trusted and valuable of the firm's employees. They came to Boston and established a branch, and Carrie Stubenrauch was made manager. A change in the firm later made it necessary for her to get a new place. All these years she had been learning the fine candy business in every detail.

Miss Stubenrauch found another place at once as superintendent and cashier in the house of a successful Boston caterer. Here she set about learning the detail and management of this new business with her usual energy and thoroughness. The head of the firm found her so competent, capable and inventive, that he readily accepted her suggestions and advice and left the management of the store very largely to her. In fact, he did not come near the store for days at a time. His business under her management outgrew a one man ownership and developed into a stock company, which is paying handsome dividends today. Miss Stubenrauch now thought that if she could do so much for another she would like to do something for

herself and in November, 1893, she opened "The Petite Lunch" in Park Square. Here she began in a small way and met with the same success for herself she had found for her employers. When the railroad consolidation at the South Terminal was first discussed Miss Stubenrauch grasped the situation and prepared to follow the business wherever it should go. This proved as nothing else had her right to be reckoned a business woman. Today she has a large and attractive establishment on Summer street near the South Terminal station, with five distinct departments, fine candies, Vienna bakery, lunch and restaurant. Miss Stubenrauch employs a well known chef, four cooks, one salad and coffee man and sixty waitresses and helpers.

When asked how she has succeeded so well she says, "because I know every step of the way, every detail of the business myself. Because I have put my whole heart and soul into my work always, no matter what it was, and I have never had any extravagant habits. I say," she continued, "any man or woman can succeed as well as I have if they are willing to work as I have worked, with no thought for anything else but their business. This is not what I would have chosen for my life work. It is the last thing on earth I wanted to do. But it came to me and I had my parents and younger brothers and sister dependent upon me for assistance, and later for support, and I took the first work I could get. I persevered in it and did my best and now I shall stay in it as long as I live."

Miss Stubenrauch is very modest and retiring and thoroughly womanly in every way. She has a passionate love of home with all its refinements, and is a gracious hostess and helpful friend. She has a warm motherly heart and does all she can for her "girls" at the store. She has a complete stock of standard remedies on hand and has saved many a girl a doctor's fee or worse. Before the Refuge for Cats was heard of this tender hearted woman had some fifteen or twenty cats, any and all cats in the neighborhood of Park Square fed daily.

Her recreation is music and the drama, the care of her beloved pets and the society at home of dear friends.

In her work she is ably seconded by her sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. William Gurley.

Annie Judson.

The best word which has been said about the unfortunate occurrence of the introduction of the question of the "color line" at the Milwaukee biennial by the Massachusetts delegation, is the dignified, kindly and temperate expression of The Club Woman, which is now the official organ of the G. F. W. C., as well as of the Massachusetts State Federation.—Elizabeth Merritt Gosse in the Boston Sunday Herald.

I think the July Club Woman makes a very fine showing and I want to go over the whole of it again. We are going up in the Rocky Mountains—Mr. Buchwalter and I—and Mrs. Decker has promised to take her new husband and daughter and go with us—and there we will live the biennial over again, and we will take The Club Woman as our text. I hope that your paper being made the official organ is largely increasing your subscriptions. I was interested the day I left Milwaukee when I spoke to the housekeeper at the Plankinton and asked her how she had enjoyed the biennial, etc., and she told me she enjoyed every minute of it and now, said she, "I am going to take The Club Woman so that I can keep in touch with this great movement." I thought that a compliment really to the biennial.—C. B. Buchwalter, chairman of program committee for the Milwaukee biennial.

General Federation of Woman's Clubs.

LIST OF OFFICERS:

President,
MRS. WILLIAM B. LOWE,
513 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Vice-President,
MRS. SARAH S. PLATT-DECKER,
Hotel Metropole, Denver, Colo.

Recording Secretary,
MRS. EMMA A. FOX,
21 Bagley Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Corresponding Secretary,
MRS. G. W. KENDRICK, Jr.,
3507 Baring Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Treasurer,
MRS. EMMA VAN VECHTEN,
Des Moines, Iowa.

Auditor,
MRS. GEORGE H. NOYES,
Milwaukee, Wis.

THE GENERAL FEDERATION.

FROM MRS. CROLY.

To The Club Woman:

I had two ideas in coming abroad this year: One was the congress of women in Paris; the other the Passion Play at Ober-Ammergau.

We are so accustomed to hear it said, "they manage these things better in France," that one could not help feeling an interest in knowing if French women had solved the problems of dealing with the large co-operative and organized forces that are the latest development in the work of women.

The June congress is over, and though its results cannot be measured, yet its work enables us to judge of the present condition of organized movements of women not only in France, but in other parts of the world.

The first and most general criticism passed upon the congress, especially by American women, was this: that it was a national and not an international convention. The impression of insularity, of want of knowledge and sympathy with anything outside of themselves is stronger in France than either in England or Germany; the only other countries with which I am to a certain extent familiar.

This local and, so to speak, provincial atmosphere seems to be derived partly from the limit of language (they only know their own), partly from the habit of applying it as the test of intelligence to English speaking foreigners, and partly to their absorption in such primitive questions of sex, sex rights and sex equality, as (excepting in a political sense) have long ago ceased to be subjects of discussion in America.

The women who organize and take part in public movements in France form two distinct parties: one known as the "Feminines," the other the "Feministes." The first represents the conservative, the second the radical element. The congress of June was the second annual convention of the works and institutions of "Feminines," and was devoted to the consideration of "philanthropic" and "social economic" subjects.

A second congress will be held in September. This will be under the auspices of the "Feministes," the "advanced" party, and will be devoted to questions concerning the legal conditions of women. The leaders will be Madame Jeanne E. Schmahl, Mdle. Jeanne Chauvin, a brilliant young woman, who shows the training she has received in acquiring her position as doctor of law; Mdle. Augsburg will appear, a young doctor of law from Germany, who has distinguished herself in the recent congress.

None of these ladies are excited suffragists like Madame Vincent, who wears a man's dress and her hair cut short. Several times this very pronounced lady tried to get a hearing upon her favorite topic, but was quickly suppressed by the permanent president, Mdle. Monod, and Madame Bogelot, honorary president, who sat by her side and on the closing day occupied the chair.

The question of legal rights and status is far more vital in France than with the women of America; with us it means only the political aspect; in France it means life, liberty, and the power of earning and controlling one's earnings.

Madame Schmahl, a young trained English-woman married to a Frenchman and living in Paris, has identified herself with the effort to right some of the legal wrongs of the French-woman, and is supported by some of the most intelligent of the men and women of France. She has succeeded in securing to the working woman the right to her own earnings, although if the latter is married she cannot deposit or withdraw them without her husband's signature; this restriction is all the more cruel because the basest men take advantage of it.

Only the unmarried woman has a right to herself, her earnings or her children. This is the reason, it is said, why ten per cent. of the children are born out of wedlock.

The French-woman who wishes to work for the betterment of the conditions of herself and her sex is hampered in a thousand ways by differences and conditions which we can hardly understand. Not only by social, legal and financial restrictions, but by the broad line of separation between Catholic and Protestant, and the intense prejudices of women themselves, the majority of whom represent the most conservative ideas.

On the other hand, the most extraordinary contrasts are exhibited. It is French-women who first realized a scheme of a daily newspaper. "La Fronde" was started by women, is edited by women, printed by women and its business is managed by women. It has had an existence now of several years, and has been a success from the start. It is a veritable newspaper. Its articles, written and signed by women, are upon living topics, interesting to everybody. It treats men and women alike, and subjects according to their human interest without sentiment or posing. During the congress it referred in highly sarcastic terms to the choice of a man to summarize proceedings, du jour, and submit them in the form of Resolutions. It gives all the news of market and bourse; discusses politics, foreign and domestic; has a brilliant staff of correspondents and an editor of English news (Madame de Pratz, a French-woman of very handsome and striking personality, who was educated for ten years at Insens's College, London). La Fronde is indeed, in every way in which I have observed it, typical of the universal spirit and of broad, liberal, educated woman's point of view. I only wish it had been produced in America.

It should be understood in closing that the party of the "Feminines" represents the French Protestant element in Paris. Mdle. Monod belongs to one of the most numerous and distinguished of the Protestant families of France. She is the founder and permanent president of the famous "Conferences des Versailles," which have been in existence eleven years.

Madame Isabelle Bogelot will be remembered as representing French women at the World's Fair Congresses in Chi-

cago. She is an able and charming woman, an excellent presiding officer and the founder of the great and varied work for benefitting the liberated women prisoners of St. Lazare.

It was an infinite pity that the General Federation was not represented in one, comprehensive, intelligent, translated paper at the congress. The most interesting contributions made to its general sum of information were papers from Greece, Turkey, Roumania, Russia and other countries by women who lived in them. A most valuable one was upon "Women in Agriculture in Switzerland."

Mrs. May Wright Sewall arrived for the days of the congress, and has arranged for fortnightly conferences of the International Council as long as the exposition lasts. Miss Octavia Bates of Detroit will conduct them.

Mrs. Potter Palmer gave a magnificent reception to visiting Americans and representative D. A. R.'s last week at her hotel, 1 Rue Brignole. She is called the "Woman American Minister." She was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Daniel Manning, who gives a reception to Mr. Daniel Chester French, who created the statue of Lafayette which she is to unveil.

Jenny June Croly.

FROM THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

Philadelphia, May 23d, 1900.

My Dear Miss Winslow:—

Will you kindly give notice to the following correction in The Club Woman.

Mrs. M. Louise Cassady, 411 W. Adams street, Muncie, Ind., was elected corresponding secretary of the Indiana State Federation.

The following is a list of the new clubs:

Highland Park Woman's Club, Highland Park, Ill.—Mrs. Laura Dayton Fessenden, president.

Waupun Monday Club, Waupun, Wis.—Mrs. L. D. Hinkley, president.

Round Robin Reading Club, Chapter XLIX., Philadelphia, Pa.—Miss Louise Stockton, president, 4213 Chester avenue.

West Philadelphia Junior Shakespeare Club, Philadelphia, Pa.—Miss Mary N. Weatherly, president, 107 N. 19th street.

Woman's Club, Sheboygan, Wis.—Mrs. F. A. Dennett, president, 236 Michigan avenue.

Alpha Club, Cheyenne, Wyo.—Miss Lulu McCormick, president, 200 E. 20th street.

The "EX" Club, Boston, Mass.—Miss Florence Everett, president, 17 Park street, Dorchester, Mass.

Woman's Club of Laramie, Laramie, Wyo.—Mrs. M. C. Brown, president.

Rainy Day Club, New York City.—Mrs. A. M. Palmer, president, 26 W. 61st street.

The Howe Study Club, Salida, Col.—Mrs. Nettie K. Grant, president.

Nantucket Sorosis, Nantucket, Mass.—Mrs. Catherine Starbuck, president.

Lewis Parliamentary Law Association, Minneapolis, Minn.—Mrs. J. C. Buchanan, president, 2218 Fourth avenue.

Freeport Woman's Club, Freeport, Ill.—Miss Flora Guiteau, president, 59 Park avenue.

XIX Century Club, Devil's Lake, N. Dak.—Mrs. A. M. Powell, president.

The Woman's Club of Mayville, N. Dak.—Mrs. Charles McKissick, president.

Lotus Club, Hot Springs, Ark.—Mrs. Emma G. Avery, president, 110 Oak street.

Woman's Club, Lake Mills, Wis.—Mrs. Hattie E. West, president.

Wednesday Club, Kingston, N. Y.—Mrs. W. H. Turner, president, 65 St. James street.

Monday Club, Kingston, N. Y.—Miss Nellie A. Wood, president, 31 Greene street.

Round Table Club, Idaho Falls, Idaho.—Mrs. S. Kate Curley, president.

Tuesday Morning Musical Club, Great Falls, Montana.—Mrs. W. M. Atkinson, president.

Current Events Club, Wells, Minn.—Mrs. Charles E. Conant, president.

The Tourist Club, Muncie, Ind.—Mrs. Rose Budd Stewart, president, 11 N. Monroe street.

Sorosis, St. Peter, Minn.—Mrs. H. A. Tomlinson, president.

Woman's Literary Club, St. Peter, Minn.—Mrs. H. J. Essler, president.

Colonial Club, Marlborough, Mass.—Mrs. Nellie W. Samson, president, Newton street.

Current Topics Club, Oshkosh, Wis.—Miss Mary Calista Pratt, 135 Algona street.

The Monday Club, Lebanon, Pa.—Mrs. M. B. Greer, president, E. Cumberland street.

Green Room Club, Baraboo, Wis.—Mrs. Marion Hamilton, president.

Clio Club, Manitowoc, Wis.—Mrs. J. S. Anderson, president.

The Beacon Light, Waukesha, Wis.—Mrs. M. S. Griswold, president.

History and Art Club, Seward, Neb.—Mrs. S. C. Langworthy, president.

The Shakespeare Club, Cheyenne, Wyo.—Mrs. Frank Bond, president.

The Business Woman's Club of Minneapolis, Minneapolis, Minn.—Miss Pauline Runger, president, 312 S. 10th street.

Forthian Club, Somerville, Mass.—Mrs. J. Harvey White, president, 38 Browning road.

The Woman's Club, New Bedford, Mass.—Mrs. Theo. F. Tillinghast, president, 37 Eighth street.

Kosmos Club, Wakefield, Mass.—Mrs. Ida F. Carlisle, 9 Summit avenue.

The Woman's Club, Union, Oregon.—Mrs. Minnie Odell, president.

La Crosse Woman's Club, La Crosse, Wis.—Mrs. Matthews, president, 1602 Avon street.

The Woman's Literary Club, Tomahawk, Wis.—Mrs. A. B. Chase, president.

Lansing Woman's Club, Lansing, Mich.—Mrs. J. F. Campbell, president, Ottawa street.

Ladies Educational Society, Markesau, Wis.—Mrs. Belle Wood, president.

Woman's Club, Grand Rapids, Wis.—Mrs. G. P. Humbrecht, president.

Friends in Council, Tecumseh, Neb.—Mrs. J. Lee Chamberlain, president.

Hall in the Grove, Lincoln, Neb.—Mrs. Frances N. Gibson, president, 1441 G street.

Mary Arden Shakespeare Club, New York City, N. Y.—Mrs. Anna Randall Diehl, president, 400 W. 57th street.

Tuesday Evening Club, Salida, Col.—Mrs. W. G. Sisson, president.

Yours sincerely,

Minnie M. Kendrick,
Corresponding Secretary, G. F. W. C.

STATE FEDERATION NEWS.

CALIFORNIA.

The San Joaquin Valley Federation of Women's Clubs held its third annual meeting at Bakersfield, Kern County, April 18-19-20 inclusive.

This Federation is a union of the woman's clubs of seven counties of Central California and is an important factor in the cause of education and progress.

On their arrival in Bakersfield the visiting delegates were escorted to the handsome club house recently erected by the woman's club of that city. After the reception of credentials the visitors were taken for a drive.

In the evening a banquet was served in the club house. Mrs. Robert J. Burdette, president of the California State Federation of Women's Clubs, delivered an address on Woman's Clubs and Woman's Work for Public Improvement.

Thursday and Friday were pleasantly spent in listening to papers upon various topics concerning woman's duties and influence, and in general discussion. Saturday morning a business meeting was held at which the officers for the coming year were elected. The Federation then adjourned to meet again in Visalia, Tulare county, April, 1901.

The third meeting of the Federation was a decided success and much credit should be given to the officers, who were as follows: President, Mrs. L. H. Stevens; vice-president, Mrs. M. K. Harris; recording secretary, Mrs. L. Lawrence; corresponding secretary, Mrs. G. L. Brown; treasurer, Mrs. L. M. Holser. Mrs. L. Lawrence.

KENTUCKY.

The Kentucky Federation held its sixth annual meeting at Covington May 24th, 25th and 26th.

It was the idea of the Committee on Program to give little of what was merely entertaining, devoting most of the time to subjects that would help women in their club and home life. The program was a great success. Kentucky is most fortunate in having as members of her Federation many women of marked ability along certain lines.

Mrs. Maury, who spoke on "Forest Reservation," is a deep and earnest student of botany and forestry, and her subject was handled in such a masterly manner that good cannot fail to result. Miss Anderson, chairman of the Economic Committee, has charge of Neighborhood House in Louisville, and gave the members of the Federation many practical suggestions in Philanthropy. If her recommendation that club women generally would resolve to use no ready-made garments except those bearing the little tag of the Consumers' League, the Sweat Shop problem might be solved.

But the interest centered upon the report given by Miss Pettit of the Social Settlement Work in the Mountains of Kentucky. A year ago, when the subject was brought up and the necessity for the work was shown, the greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and money was raised by private subscription to send Miss Pettit and Miss Stone to make the experiment. Their report of the success of their six weeks' stay, the welcome they received, the appreciation and kindness of these isolated people, their desire to learn to cook better, and sew better, and live better, and be better. Their sorrow when the time of parting came moved many to tears. A larger amount was raised for Miss Pettit and Miss Stone to make a longer stay this summer. They will be accompanied by several kindergarteners, with their apparatus, who have volunteered their services. The peculiar political condition existing in the state

at present prevent a more elaborate account of this work.

Mrs. C. P. Barnes, chairman of the Traveling Literary Committee, reported a daily growth in that work, the number of cases of books now in circulation in the mountains now numbering over fifty, and recommended that the clubs who had filled the cases would now take entire charge of them, working through the committee. The chairman of the library, Miss Sallie Maury, being absent, the report was given by Miss Carter of Versailles. Much work had been done, and a great effort made to have a new library bill passed in the Legislature; but the extraordinary condition existing during its last session and the one preceding it had rendered their efforts abortive.

The reports of the other chairmen of committees were interesting in the extreme, but being of local rather than general interest are omitted. The subject of re-organization was fully discussed, and the matter left to the directors, who decided that the delegates should hear the arguments on both sides, then meet and vote among themselves, and the majority of votes of the delegates should decide the state vote.

All the officers who were eligible were re-elected. The member who wished Mrs. Harrison could hold the office for life voiced the sentiment of the entire Federation. Her address on the first morning of the meeting was the finest thing of the kind I have ever heard. The first and second vice-president being ineligible for re-election, Mrs. Moberley of Bowling Green succeeded Mrs. Perkins, and Mrs. Dohrman of Beattyville succeeded Miss Caty Frohman.

The "Prophetic Ideas of the Twentieth Century Club" proved vastly amusing and entertaining, and the musical and literary selections most attractive. The success of the social features was marked. Each day luncheon was served at the place of meeting, which saved much time and gave the delegates an opportunity of meeting each other and discussing the business on hand. The reception on Thursday night was a very elegant affair.

Margaret Drysdale Johnson.

MASSACHUSETTS.

In the Union Congregational church, South Weymouth, by invitation of the Old Colony Club of South Weymouth and the Monday Club of Weymouth, the Massachusetts State Federation held its eighth annual meeting June 15 with the president, Miss O. M. E. Rowe, in the chair.

Upon the platform, beautifully banked with daisies, white peonies and ferns, sat Mrs. Elizabeth W. Newell, president of the Old Colony Club of Weymouth; Mrs. James Jones, vice-president of the Monday club; Mrs. Blodgett of Newton, Miss Whittier of Lowell and Miss Annie M. Kilham. The address of welcome by Mrs. Elizabeth W. Newell, president of the Old Colony Club, was supplemented by cordial words from Mrs. Mabel B. Jones, vice-president of the Monday Club, to which Miss Rowe made a graceful response.

The state secretary, Miss Annie M. Kilham of Beverly, gave a resume of the year's work. She reported 12 new clubs admitted, making 154 clubs in the State Federation, with a membership of 21,400 women. Mrs. Adelaide N. Blodgett of Newton, the state treasurer, presented a very satisfactory report, and the convention settled down to a consideration of the report of the committee on revision of the constitution and by-laws, as presented by the chairman, Miss Helen A. Whittier of Lowell. At noon work on the by-laws was suspended to receive the report of the nominating committee, made by Mrs. Alice N. Silsbee of Watertown. This was followed by the election of these officers:

President, Miss O. M. E. Rowe of Boston; vice-presidents, Mrs. May Alden Ward of Boston, Mrs. Sarah A. Forbes of Roxbury, Miss Helen A. Whittier of Lowell and Mrs. Anna D. West of Somerville; clerk, Miss Annie M. Kilham of Beverly; corresponding secretary, Miss Etta H. Glidden of Charlestown; treasurer, Mrs. Adelaide N. Blodgett of Newton; directors, for three years, Mrs. Annie T. Amory of Wellesley Hills, Miss Anne M. Bancroft of Milford, Mrs. Dora M. Goodwin of Haverhill, Mrs. Alice T. Jacobs of Dorchester, and Miss Mary H. Ladd of Boston.

Luncheon was served by the hostess clubs, and at 2 P. M. the convention returned to consideration of its constitution. The report of the committee, as amended, was adopted as a whole. The new constitution makes radical changes in Federation methods, providing for limitation of and rotation in office; for new officers; for representation of clubs as computed from the treasurer's report of per capita tax, and for the election of delegates from the State Federation to the Biennial meetings of the General Federation by the conference of club presidents.

One of the principal amendments, made by Miss O. M. E. Rowe, was in the interest of the working girls, and was so worded that section 1 of article 3 on membership opens its doors to the Massachusetts Association of Working Girls' Clubs. This section now reads: "Any woman's club in Massachusetts which is regularly organized, with constitution or by-laws, and has a membership of not less than twenty-five, with objects non-sectarian and non-partisan, is eligible to membership in this Federation. Other organizations having similar aims may be admitted at the discretion of the executive board. No individual can become a member." Section 3 of article 4, relative to officers, was also amended and now reads: "With the exception of the treasurer, the clerk and the corresponding secretary, no person shall hold the same office for more than three years consecutively; but anyone shall be eligible for re-election to office after the interval of one year from the time when she last held it."

In the afternoon after the organ voluntary by Mrs. L. W. Atwood, and the solo by Miss Edna Marie Gouland, the president made her address, and then followed the reports of the standing committees on education, social service, household science, arts and crafts, and home talent days. Next in order was the report of delegates to the committee of council and co-operation, and then the Biennial reports. After the presentation of new clubs, the Woman's Afternoon Club, Abington, and the Cabot Club, Middleboro, came the presentation of officers.

Miss Rowe's account of the Milwaukee Biennial was most interesting. After treating the questions of re-organization and taxation she came to the question of the Woman's Era Club. "The breaking up of the General Federation," she said "would destroy one of the grandest organizations for usefulness which the world has ever known. Not antagonisms, but harmonious working together, is the rule of the Federation. Massachusetts must show tact and loyalty. We must rely upon our representation in the general board (Mrs. Anna D. West) by her statesmanship to avoid further mistakes. We owe loyalty and allegiance to the General Federation. Defeats are but resting places on the road to victory."

Reports of the Milwaukee Biennial were then given by Mrs. Virginia G. Hill of Lowell for the business side, Miss M. H. Lord of Salem on its social side, and Mrs. Isabella Stantial of Wakefield on its intellectual side. These covered a lively discussion of the per capita tax, the re-organization question and the "color question," and the presentation of the new officers closed the convention.

The Educational Committee, consisting of Mrs. Electa N. L. Walton, chairman; Mrs. May Alden Ward, Miss Helen M. Winslow and Miss Etta Glidden, have recently issued the following list of questions to Massachusetts clubs:

I. Are there Vacation Schools in your city or town, either public or private?

State which, and what has been done by your club towards their establishment and maintenance.

II. Have you any Vacation Playgrounds, and, if so, by whom were they established and how are they supported?

III. Is any branch of Manual Training (Carpentering, Sloyd, Household Science, or Sewing) taught in any of your schools? If so, what branches, and in what grades are they taught?

IV. What has your club done towards the improvement and decoration of school buildings, school rooms, or school grounds in your city, town, or neighborhood?

Many answers have been received showing important work along these lines, and Mrs. Walton will present a full report of this work at the October meeting, which will be held in the beautiful college town of Amherst.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The New Hampshire Federation held its annual meeting May 16, 17, 18, at Nashua, by invitation of the Nashaway Woman's Club of that city. The sessions were held in the Unitarian Church and were very largely attended. All the officers of the Federation but one were present and 43 out of the 58 clubs in the Federation were represented by president and delegate.

The address of welcome was given by Mrs. Urania E. Bowers, president of the local club, and responded to by Mrs. Mary E. Woodman, the second vice-president, as Mrs. Bancroft, the president, was unable to be present at that session.

Following the reports of the officers, the reports of the committees on art, folk-lore, forestry, and education were given; corrections. Much enthusiasm was displayed on the club reports. Each club had been requested to give a report of their new work, the report not to be over two minutes in length, and every club responded either through its delegates or by a written report.

Thursday morning, May 17, a paper on "Folk-lore" by Mrs. Clara Patch of Milford was much enjoyed. Thursday afternoon the president's address was read, after which the Federation had the pleasure of listening to a lecture on "The Moral Value of Industrial Education" by Mr. Wm. G. Ward of Cambridge, Mass.

The public meeting Thursday evening was on the subject of sociology. An interesting report was given by the sociological committee of the Federation and was followed by a lecture by Dr. Walter E. Fernald of Waverley, Mass., on "The Care of the Feeble Minded." It is the hope of the Federation that eventually the state of New Hampshire may establish a school for its feeble minded children, and this lecture was given with the object of helping to arouse public interest.

The principal business of Friday morning's session was the election of officers, and the delegates to the General Federation at Milwaukee, and the appointment of committees: The officers elected for the coming year are: President, Mrs. Susan C. Bancroft, Concord; vice-presidents, Mrs. Mary E. Woodman, West Lebanon and Miss Katherine L. Runnells, Nashua; recording secretary, Mrs. Caroline K. Hersey, Keene; corresponding secretary, Miss Bessie M. Christopher, Manchester; Treasurer, Mrs. Harriet Burlingame, Exeter; auditor, Mrs. Elvira P. Burleigh, Plymouth.

Too much cannot be said of the hospitality of the Nashaway Woman's Club and the cordial welcome given the visiting club women by the members. The presidents and delegates from the clubs were all entertained by members of the hostess club at their homes. A reception was given Wednesday evening in the armory, one of the most brilliant and successful the Federation has ever held, and an elaborate lunch was served Tuesday noon to the delegates. In addition to this an efficient reception committee met their guests at the station and a corps of ushers were at the church constantly, ready to give information or assist in any way possible the visiting club women.

A resolution of thanks to the club unanimously passed could not adequately express the appreciation and gratitude of those who accepted the hospitality so royally given.

TENNESSEE.

When we write nowadays of club matters, the pen involuntarily drifts into the Milwaukee biennial, for as the delegates are returning full of enthusiasm, and are reciting its glories to those who were not in attendance the whole loaf is rapidly becoming leavened. Another proof of the wisdom of direct representation.

As we recall that great meeting it is amusing to remember how often the word altruism was sounded, amusing to note how the old golden rule appeals to the people when clothed in a new, high sounding name.

It is a fact, however, that through club work women are becoming more tolerant and altruistic.

We find that those in the South who have tried to keep in touch with the Federation meeting, through the press alone, are on the qui vive to know the cause for the newspaper "race talk." Some even fear that it may have been made a vital or even fatal issue. But when we read such sentiments as were expressed in the Milwaukee Weekly Advocate of June 7, a paper published and edited by a negro in the interest of the negro race, and when we consider that his views may be accepted as expressing those of all of the more enlightened negroes, we must believe that the negro question will solve itself, and that the G. F. W. C. will not be shaken by any clamorings of negro clubs or their white sympathizers.

I will quote a part of that most excellent editorial, believing it will be instructive and will present this subject in a new light to many readers.

"The solution of this color question will have been found complete when the colored race, bodily, or by its representatives, forever ceases trying to force itself where it does not belong, and takes its position by itself, a patient and willing student of the methods, progress and accomplishments of the white race.

"Not in all the records of history is there a grander example of achievement than that made by the colored race in America in the last third of a century. But the colored race has not wrought out its progress alone. At every step it has been led, guided, aided and lifted up by the grand hand of the white race.

"Its vaults have never been closed to the black man's appeals for aid. It is not too much to say that without the grand aid of the white race the colored race in this country would have come far short of its present attainments.

"There is absolutely no cause for contention over this color question, unless the colored race produces such cause.

"The colored women of America have their own federation of clubs. They have not attained to it without the aid of white women of America. Let them be content to remain by themselves, and toil for the uplifting of their race, as the white

women of America are toiling for the further uplifting of the white race, and there will be no contention."

There is but little activity in club circles in our State just now, but we hope that the travelling libraries, which have been sent out by the clubs, will furnish food for thought and entertainment during the summer months. And we feel sure that the inspiration of our new state president, Mrs. Chas. A. Perkins, will develop great zeal for the work to be taken up in the fall.

C. R. Greer.

Following is the Tennessee Federation list of officers:

President, Mrs. Charles A. Perkins, Knoxville Tenn.

Vice-President, Mrs. Kellar Anderson, Memphis, Tenn.

Recording Secretary, Miss Margaret Henry, Maryville, Tenn.

Corresponding Secretary, Miss Carrie Salmon, Morristown, Tenn.

Treasurer, Mrs. R. E. Salzkatter, 121 Vine street, Nashville, Tenn.

Auditor, Mrs. Young, Ripley, Tenn.

TEXAS.

The annual convention of the Texas Federation was held at San Antonio, April 18. April showers had washed San Antonio's skies very blue, San Antonio's grass very green; had transformed her many plazas and miles of driveways into leafy bowers; burst every tight-shut bud into exquisite rose cups spilling over with color and fragrance; bejeweled the quaint, historic city with so much spring splendor that the flags, and bunting and street fairs were only as paint on her lilies and gilt on her gold. Like a beautiful woman, conscious of her loveliness and faultless attire, San Antonio was in gracious humor, and greeted her thousands of visitors with a royal welcome. But she bent lower, smiled sweeter, and her hand-clasp was more cordial to the club women, who came from all parts of the State to share of her hospitality. Her Mayor said so.

If there was anything needed after the propitious dawning of April 18 to make the club woman perfectly charmed with herself (and club women are like all other women—charmed with everything and everybody else when at harmony with self) it was reserved for Mayor Hicks of San Antonio and Mr. E. P. Turner of Dallas to make it good. Mayor Hicks' unexpected tribute to the worth of club women as factors in the community's uplifting lost nothing in value because it came from a man not yet emerged from "the sunny aisles of youth." The scarce-tested mental and physical energy of the young man is not prone to yield the palm to the gentler forces that women wield, so that we were quite unprepared for the frank avowal by Mayor Hicks that to the Woman's Club of San Antonio were due certain marked improvements in municipal affairs, and that he believed it to be the mission of women's clubs everywhere to demand that municipal and school matters should be properly administered. He said that it was owing to the Woman's Club that all shows of doubtful character were excluded from the San Antonio fair grounds; that because of the Woman's Club it was safe for any lady or ladies to walk unattended at night through the street fair; that the Woman's Club had elevated the schools, maintained a free sewing school, established organized charity, improved the sanitary and esthetic conditions of the streets, sent out travelling libraries in the surrounding country, and by their indefatigable efforts secured the Carnegie appropriation for the library building. One of its members, Mrs. Kampmann, had

donated a valuable downtown lot for its site. He then said that to openly honor the efforts of these women he had reserved his appointment of their candidate for Police Matron (an office they had worked for and secured) for this public occasion, and with the announcement he also pledged anew his desire to see the women actively exert their ennobling influence in municipal affairs so long as he was the official head.

At the calling of the roll all but three of the 106 clubs in the Federation responded by delegate, and these three by telegram or letter explained their inability to be present. For two consecutive mornings the convention listened to three-minute reports from each delegate—this in addition to the reports by the chairmen of departments, classified under the heads of library, reciprocity, village improvement, etc. The aggregate work done in introducing art studies into clubs and schools, the establishment of libraries, the securing of public parks and planting of trees, the improvement of streets and sidewalks, the preservation of birds and other municipal benefits that have received the encouragement of the club women, was really impressive as an object lesson of the great good accomplished by united effort.

The Woman's Club of Colorado reported having improved the grounds about the girls' school and the purchase of the national flag at the cost of \$85 to decorate the public school building. The Ariel Club of Denton had planted trees about the courthouse in the public square. The Fort Worth City Federation had been active in beautifying the park and improving sidewalks. The Standard Club of Greenville had planted trees and ivy about public buildings. The two clubs at Georgetown had relegated the town cow to pasturing, where she belonged instead of on shrubs and flowers. The Sesame Club of Hillsboro was laboring with the municipal fathers for better walks and clean streets. The Self-Culture Club of Palestine was investigating the sanitary conditions of the city, had planted public squares and vacant lots to pecans, and was going to see that grass grew on heretofore barren plats, and the weeds were cut. The Yamparika Club of Vernon had secured a plat of ground for improving the surroundings of the railway station. The Bronte Club of Victoria was working for public sanitation and the improving of public grounds and buildings; also had secured bird day in the public schools. The Review Club of Hillsboro, Tuesday Club of Alvarado, Pioneer Club of Terrell, Woman's Club of Colorado and Kindergarten Association of Galveston also reported having secured bird day and humane instruction in the schools, while the Nineteenth Century Club of Corsicana, Ariel Club of Denton, Woman's Shakespeare Club of Denton, Woman's Club of Colorado, Nineteenth Century Club of Pilot Point and Review Club of Hillsboro reported their members as having taken a personal pledge to wear no more birds, wings and aigrettes. Right here let it be said that unlike previous gatherings, the third congress was conspicuous for the absence of such decorations, and the three or four exceptions were not the younger members, who are popularly supposed to be the more thoughtless and addicted to fashion's caprice.

A great many investigations of the conditions of public school buildings were reported, and the idea of decorating school grounds and rooms was found to have taken fast root. Some few clubs have already secured nicely framed reproductions of masterpieces for school rooms, and similar movement has been indorsed for immediate undertaking by many more. As the art department of the Federation is scarcely a year old, its promoters feel that encouraging progress is being made.

The program of the convention this year was arranged in sections. First came the report of the department chair-

man, then a paper unfolding the purposes of the department, followed by discussion, both pre-arranged and from the floor. The assigned discussions purposed to develop some phase of the topic not touched upon in the paper. The discussions from the floor provided opportunity for those who had engaged in various lines of department work to offer practical suggestions for the assistance of the less experienced. The plan was efficient, but the time that remained from routine business was found to be altogether too short for more than a brief resume of the numerous departments.

On the whole, the individual club reports were considered most valuable in the way of reciprocative suggestions, and a motion was carried that they be embodied in a printed pamphlet, the convention thereby pledging club members to accept the pamphlet at 10 cents each, to pay for the printing. A motion to include the minutes and papers of the convention was voted down, the majority deciding to depend on the daily press for reports of club proceedings.

A pleasing feature of the addresses and reports of this year's session, was that almost without exception, including the annual address of the president and the literary address by Miss Marsh, they were given without use of notes. The library department was especially enthusiastic, as Mr. Carnegie's magnificent bequests to Texas have all been made since the previous Federation Congress, and all been secured by club women. Fully two-thirds of the individual reports made mention of the establishment of or work for free public libraries in the towns represented. Waco reported good results from the traveling libraries for McLennan county, the gift of Mrs. Rotan. Marshall reported the gift of a traveling library from a "club husband," Mr. Edmund Key. San Antonio has provided a flourishing traveling library of several cases, which it sends to any interested neighborhood in that region, not confining its efforts to the county. The Pierian Club of Dallas reported much good done in Dallas county by the traveling libraries, aggregating several hundred volumes, it had been sending out the past year.

The reciprocity department that provides a medium of exchange between clubs for year books, outlines of study, best papers, etc., gave a comprehensive resume of its work, showing a large amount of matter distributed.

The art department was represented in an interesting evening address by Mrs. Kimball of the Wednesday Club, Galveston, in which she sought to impress the proper relation of the artistic and the material, and deplored the ignorance and apathy concerning art that prevailed in Texas cities where opportunities might be provided, at comparatively small outlay, for the enjoyment of culture in this direction.

The department of household economics provided several good papers and discussions, and reported a movement to secure the services of Mrs. S. T. Rorer, the apostle of domestic science, for a series of lectures and cooking demonstrations throughout the State the coming club season. In this connection, the diet of school children, especially taking note of school lunches, was discussed, and the mind of the convention was unanimous that club women, above all others, should master the scientific principles of home-making, and give to the world a physically sound as well as mentally strong citizenship.

The lessons of the congress were the necessity of brevity all along the line—program, reports and papers; the cultivation of the speaking voice and the establishment of an ethical code that will do away with whispering and inattention during the sessions.

The closing session, devoted to the election of officers, resulted as follows:

President, Mrs. J. C. Terrell, Fort Worth.

First vice-president, Miss Eleanor Brackenridge, San Antonio.

Second vice-president, Mrs. Sydney Smith, Dallas.

Third vice-president, Mrs. Cecil Smith, Sherman.

Fourth vice-president, Mrs. J. D. Osborne, Cleburne.

Fifth vice-president, Mrs. W. F. Beers, Galveston.

Sixth vice-president, Mrs. Edmund Key, Marshall.

Corresponding secretary, Miss Anna Shelton, Fort Worth.

Recording secretary, Mrs. Emma H. Sayles, Abilene.

Treasurer, Mrs. G. A. Brown, Vernon.

Auditor, Mrs. Charles T. Bonner, Tyler.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The third annual convention of the South Carolina Federation of Women's clubs was held in Charleston April 17-21. The business meetings took place in South Carolina Hall and were agreeably varied by receptions given by city clubs and club women, excursions to Magnolia Gardens and the Isle of Palms, and a lecture by President B. F. Wilson of Converse College.

Fifteen clubs were enrolled in enterprising Seneca in 1898. The number has since grown to 30, and will assuredly increase during the coming year.

The constitution provides against politics and sectarianism. The federation organ, the bright and dignified Keystone, invited "those who cannot associate the name of club women with aught save the ballot box to come in and see how safe it would be to turn the key in the back and leave it wide open to us," and the club women of the state followed this advice.

The principal aims of the association thus far have been: 1st, Traveling libraries, which visit remote sections, an instructive, bright, beautiful band; pay a reasonable visit, and go on to bless another lonely town. 2d, Village improvement, the planting of trees, cleaning of streets and hygienic condition of schools and other buildings. 3d, The establishment of free kindergartens in factory counties and in neglected localities. This last has grown generously beyond its limits, and Mrs. James Adams of Seneca, enthusiastic chairman of education, has obtained free scholarships for deserving students in some of our best schools and colleges.

The Charleston meeting was of especial interest because a new president was elected. By the rules of the constitution the president cannot serve over two years. In Chester last year Mrs. M. W. Coleman of Seneca, the first presiding officer, was re-elected by an overwhelming majority. In retiring she leaves behind her an enviable record, and scores of friends among the Carolina club women. Her successor is Miss Louise Poppenheim of Charleston.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Leaving Milwaukee Saturday afternoon after the council meeting I made Aberdeen, South Dakota, on Monday evening.

Thursday and Friday, June 14 and 15 were devoted to our first annual meeting of the South Dakota Federation of Women's Clubs. Twelve of our thirteen clubs were represented and four of the eight officers were in attendance.

Thursday morning was a general business meeting, with address of the president and reports of officers and committees. In the afternoon there were reports of the work of the various clubs—a conference, as it were—and sketches of the biennial by the three of us who had been in attendance at Milwaukee, interspersed with music furnished by the Aberdeen clubs.

The evening was given up to a most delightful reception at

the home of Mrs. Olwin, prepared by the three Aberdeen clubs belonging to the Federation.

Friday morning we were to have had a drive, but being blessed with a much needed rain which made the roads too gummy for pleasure driving, a few of us visited the Brown County Teachers' Institute, then in session there.

The afternoon program consisted of an address, "How We Organized Our Library," by Mrs. Lucy P. Bryson of Gettysburg; address, "The Preparation of the Minds of the Young for the Appreciation of Literature," by Mrs. Fitch of the Teachers' Institute; talk on "The Growth of Music in the United States," illustrated by two finely executed examples from American composers by Miss Mabel Simonds of Watertown; a parliamentary drill by Mrs. Emma A. Craumer of Aberdeen.

As it was the first gathering and we were totally unacquainted with each other's capabilities, the whole program was an impromptu one, arranged after we were introduced to each other Thursday morning, and proved both interesting and instructive, for each member added her mite, and was surprised at her own abilities as she was drawn out under the able leadership of our president.

The meeting was closed by the reading of a jingle written by our recording secretary, Mrs. H. J. Fahnestock, in which were woven the names and qualities of the delegates and officers and a record of the proceedings—a jolly finish to a very successful meeting.

Besides naming the Federation committee, the president appointed a committee to investigate the library laws of other states and to make an effort to introduce them into this state, and to petition the legislature for a traveling library fund. Many pleasant acquaintanceships formed, we departed for our homes, each one intending if possible to be present at the next annual, when the attendance may be larger, but when greater enthusiasm can not be shown than at this—our first.

Clara D. Coe.

19 Van Buren Street, Deadwood.

WESTERN NEW YORK.

The fourth annual congress of the Federation of Women's Literary Organizations of Western New York was held in the M. E. Church at Mayville June 1, Mrs. Charles M. Dow of Jamestown, president of the Federation, in the chair. Devotional exercises were followed by a graceful address of welcome delivered by Miss Mame Winifred Toles, who drew a vivid picture of the woman of today as contrasted with the woman of a century ago. In response Mrs. Dow spoke of Mayville as an old historic town, commenting on its fitness as a place of meeting and also on the charming hospitality of its women. Mrs. Dow also referred to kindly invitations received from the New York Library Association and the State Board of Regents. "We have now," said Mrs. Dow, "a larger membership than 14 of the State Federations. Club life is one form of the expression of woman's ideal life."

Mrs. William A. Patterson reported on credentials. The minutes of the last meeting were read by the recording secretary, Mrs. Albert E. Jones of Buffalo. Miss Martha Van Rensselaer, corresponding secretary, read a paper embodying reports received from the 35 clubs of the Federation as to their membership and programs, followed by the report of the treasurer, Mrs. Elijah Cook.

The chairman of the reciprocity bureau, Mrs. Charles F. Kingsley, spoke of increased interest in library work. Miss Martha VanRensselaer, head of the department of household economics, said that back of every woman is a home and noth-

ing is more important than the care of "those dear men."

Mrs. Frank Bliss, chairman of the department of municipal reform, said that when we realize the power of influence, much is accomplished, but for this the ballot is not needed.

Miss Clara Van Duzee, chairman of the department of libraries, urged clubs to begin to accumulate libraries of their own. Mrs. S. A. Sherwin of the department of parliamentary law was unable to be present, her place being taken by Mrs. Honliston of East Aurora.

These reports were followed by reports from new clubs.

Mrs. Frank A. Kent told of six years of study and perfect harmony in the Bristol Woman's Club.

The Chautauqua Woman's Club was represented by Mrs. N. C. Irwin. This club is unique because of its widely scattered membership and its two months of daily sessions in summer.

Miss Elinor Little spoke for the Sherman Club, which believes that study should begin at home and has worked on American literature, etc.

Miss Alta Owen Flagler of Westfield told of the small beginning of the Monday Club in '83 and its present membership of 70, with names on the waiting list.

Mrs. Lake represented the newly admitted club of Gowanda, which limits its membership to 35.

Mrs. Frederic W. Kendall said the Political Equality Club of Hamburg is one year old and has grown from small beginnings. One member is 79 years of age. "Our club," said Mrs. Kendall, "calls for parliamentary law as often as you would for castoria."

Mrs. Mary Southwick represented the Tuesday Club of Buffalo.

Mrs. E. C. Rumvill said St. Margaret's Club of Buffalo is especially interested in fresh air missions, but hopes to be more closely connected with intellectual activities.

Mrs. Dow hopes for three day meetings, when all clubs may report.

The chair appointed committees on resolutions and nominations.

Delegates to the General Federation in Milwaukee were: Mrs. Frederick Lyon Charles, Mrs. Albert E. Jones, Mrs. Charles M. Dow. The alternates were: Mrs. Charles Knigsley, Mrs. Henry Altman, Mrs. David Gray Sutfin, all of Buffalo.

At the opening of the afternoon session Mrs. Lewis H. Rogers spoke on "What is the Service of Literature?" A sample sentence shows that it deserves a verbatim report: "Set in the firmament of books, with its volumes of varied lustre and magnitude, is a choise cluster, a clear cut constellation, which we call literature."

Mrs. Esther C. Davenport, chairman, said she proposed to speak on plain, everyday housekeeping. "Women," said Mrs. Davenport, "have more rights than they make good use of. 'Be patriotic, but keep away from guns,' said a mother. 'Belong to clubs, but not too much,' say I. There is as much poetry in food as in literature."

Mrs. James B. Parke was scheduled to speak on Disposal of Kitchen Refuse, but she called it a Heart to Heart Talk on Garbage, and said we used to spell it s-w-i-l-l.

Mrs. Albert G. Hatch spoke of the practical work taught in college settlements.

Miss Martha Van Rensselaer considered the topic How to Save Steps.

Mrs. Henry Wertmer read a paper on Novels and Novelists. The novel is good that has stood the test of time. Beauty of holiness and holiness of beauty mean the same thing.

Mrs. Almon H. Cooke read a thoughtful paper on the so-called American school of literature.

Miss Clara Van Duzee spoke on Preservation of Birds, on account of their usefulness, and made a strong appeal for organized effort. Miss Emily Lawrence discussed the slaughter of birds for millinery purposes.

Miss Avery of Albany, assistant librarian of the state library, addressed the congress by invitation of the president, setting forth the advantages of traveling libraries and collections of pictures and their moderate cost.

Greetings were received from Mrs. Rebecca D. Lowe.

The evening was given up to a delightful trip on the lake with a supper at Bemis Point. A mandolin club discoursed delightful music throughout the evening. The young men also gave several songs, the voices blending harmoniously. Returning the steamer reached Mayville about 11 p. m.

Visitors from Pennsylvania attended the meetings and guests from Chicago were also present.

The third annual convention of the Woman's International Press Union was held in Detroit, May 30, 31 and June 1, when the program was as follows:

Wednesday, May 30th—Morning: Informal reception for members and delegates; presentation of credentials, badges, dues, etc. Afternoon: Addresses of welcome by Gov. Pingree, Mayor Maybury, James E. Scripps, William Livingstone, Mrs. T. S. Applegate, president Michigan Women's Press Club, and an address by the president of the Woman's International Press Union, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood; responses by the vice-presidents; reports of secretaries, etc. Evening: Reception at hotel.

Thursday, May 31st—Morning: "Joys and Trials of an Editor," by Helen M. Winslow, editor of *The Club Woman*; discussion by Mrs. H. B. Sperry, Washington, D. C., Mrs. M. L. Rayne and Michigan Press People; "Is the Pen Mightier Than the Sword?" by Mrs. Edward L. Roby of Chicago; discussion by Mrs. J. R. McNeil of Denver and Mrs. Florence O. McClelland of Chicago. Afternoon: "The Correspondence Column or Woman's Page," by Mrs. Theo. Coleman ("Kit" of Toronto Mail); discussion by Mrs. Ellen S. Cromwell of Washington, D. C., and others; "Ancient Manuscript," by Mrs. Agnes Smith Lewis of Cambridge, England (read by Mrs. Mary M. North); "Swedish Women in Literature," by Frl. Ellen Key of Stockholm, Sweden; "Women in Journalism in Germany," by Lena Morgenstern, editor of "*Deutsche Hausfrauen Zeitung*" of Berlin, Germany; "French Literary Women," by Mme. Maria Martin, editor "*Journal des Femmes*" of Paris, France; "Literary Women of the Orient," by May Whitney Emerson.

In the evening there was some fine music and two addresses, "Hints to Reporters," by Mrs. Cynthia Westover Alden of New York City; discussion by prominent members of the Michigan press; "Dignity of Reporting," by Sallie Joy White of Massachusetts; discussion by president of I. P. U. and others.

Friday Morning—Trolley ride around the city and to Belle Isle Park. Afternoon: Trip to Flats.

Most of the speakers were present and the sessions were interesting and helpful. Perhaps the most valuable feature of the convention was the opportunity it gave us for becoming acquainted with the bright, clever and up-to-date Michigan press women.

The trip to the St. Clair Flats will never be forgotten by any who indulged in it. It had rained every minute while we were in Detroit, but held up Friday enough so that the visiting delegation as well as the Detroit women decided to avail themselves of the invitation of Mr. Livingstone, proprietor and editor of the *Detroit Journal*, to go up the Detroit River and

Lake St. Clair by steamer (a three-hour journey) and dine at the "Flats." It was a jolly company of fifty women and three or four men, and full justice was done to the fish dinner which was furnished at the pretty little hotel when we landed. We had just arrived at the after dinner exercises item on the menu when a whistle sounded and a voice cried out:

"The boat is at the dock, half an hour ahead of time. Everybody is requested to hurry."

By this time it was raining again, and with skirts and umbrellas raised we ran for the boat and started down-stream. There were chairs arranged as if for a club meeting in the saloon, and we found that the after-dinner speeches were only postponed. We also found something else: that the boat had stopped in the fog. It was literally a case of "We Can't Go Home Till Morning"; but everybody was good-natured and philosophical. Never was there brighter speechmaking or brighter story-telling. As Mrs. Westover-Alden said afterwards: "It is a pity we didn't have a stenographer and have the exercises taken down verbatim." The fog did not lift until two o'clock, and it was five o'clock in the morning when we touched at Detroit once more and landed on the car-less and cab-less Detroit streets.

ALUM BAKING POWDERS.

Congress Acting to Suppress Their Sale.

The report of the Senate Committee on Manufactures upon the subject of food adulterations and food frauds has created a sensation in Congress and awakened great interest throughout the country.

If there could be published a list of the names of all articles of food found by the Committee to be adulterated or made from injurious ingredients, it would be of inestimable value to the public.

The recommendations of the Committee that the sale of alum baking powders be prohibited by law, will make of special interest the following list of names of baking powders which chemists have found to contain alum:

BAKING POWDERS CONTAINING ALUM:	
DRY YEAST.....	Contains Alum.
Manf. by R. B. Davis & Co., New York.	
DAVIS' O. K.....	Contains Alum.
Manf. by R. B. Davis & Co., New York.	
PILGRIM.....	Contains Alum.
Manf. by Pilgrim Baking Powder Co., Boston.	
BOSTON.....	Contains Alum.
Manf. by Boston Baking Powder Co., Boston.	
DIAMOND.....	Contains Alum.
Put up for various dealers.	
QUAKER.....	Contains Alum.
Manf. by Quaker Baking Powder Co., Boston.	
I. C.....	Contains Alum.
Manf. by Jaques Mfg Co., Chicago.	
GINTER'S GOLDEN ROSE.....	Contains Alum.
Manf. by Ginter Grocery & Produce Co., Boston.	
CRIMSON BRAND.....	Contains Alum.
Manf. by Pitts-Kimball Co., Boston.	
GOLDEN GATE.....	Contains Alum.
Manf. by E. P. Gray & Co., Boston.	

It is unfortunate that many manufacturers of alum baking powders state that their powders do not contain alum. It is only right that consumers should have correct information as to the character of every article of food offered to them.

A BEAUTIFUL CLUB.

ONE of the delightful incidents of our trip to Milwaukee was a visit to the South Side Study Club of Chicago and a day and night at "Loyal Hall," the unique and interesting home of its beloved president, Mrs. Edward Roby. This club, though holding regular meetings since 1887, was not incorporated until 1889. The first elected president was Mrs. Isabel Pierson, a woman rarely fitted for the position, both by her culture and by her wise and gracious personality. Under Mrs. Pierson's leadership the club confined itself solely to literary work, but she was removed by death early in the history of the organization.

At the next annual election after the death of Mrs. Pierson, Mrs. Edward Roby was chosen president, and so loyally has Mrs. Roby followed the interests of the club, she has been annually and unanimously elected to the leadership ever since; indeed, the club would not consider any other name for that office so long as she shall live.

Says the club historian, Mrs. Blanche Gillies: "It would be impossible to give any idea of what Mrs. Roby has done, and what she is to the club, for more than leader, she has become the universal great heart in whom all are united, and to whom each turns as confidently for sympathy and friendship as for knowledge and wise counsel. It is to be doubted if any woman of lesser breadth of view could so harmoniously direct an assembly which, though by rule restricted to thirty members, contains yet persons of such diverse opinions, beliefs and circumstances, keeping in touch with needs and interests of the time, the work of the club has grown in scope, and the membership has greatly increased, and yet the limits of the 'mother club' have been kept intact by the arrangement of tributary clubs with special aims."

Mrs. Roby is well known in the club world everywhere, while among the patriotic societies and in relief work for the soldiers and sailors she has made her name a signal for blessings and benedictions the world over. Probably no other woman, not even Helen Gould, has done so wide and so varied a work for her country and its defenders as Mrs. Roby.

The South Side Study Club holds all its meetings at the home of the president. They gather at two o'clock. The meeting is opened with "Our Father," and the singing of "America." After that the secretary and treasurer report, then each woman gives a quotation, and, says Mrs. Roby, "I wish the public could know what really choice quotations are garnered up in our club. After quotations come Current Events, and in our current events hour we yield to none in the gravity of the events discussed. Our women steadily watched the little cloud in the heavens and saw the handwriting on the wall for Spain; knew exactly how the Monroe Doctrine applied; knew what the value of Hawaii would be to us; what was necessary for Cuba; what we ought to do with Porto Rica and Manila; know what our relations with each country are; understand pretty thoroughly the law of nations, the articles of war; recognize pretty thoroughly the difference between the executive, legislative and judicial parts of our government. After this talk on current events comes the real work of the day."

The members then sit around their president's table and discuss over a cup of tea or coffee household economics, the price of things, the way to make over garments, how to economize in money matters in every way, and the latest books are discussed.

After a pleasant hour over the cup that cheers they arise and sing the Doxology.

The third Monday of the month is always Poets' Day, and

the poetry and some author of some country is taken up.

On the fourth Monday of the month the meeting is held at night, open to every one of the club's friends, when a paper is given by some person eminent in their sphere. The club song is sung and a musical program is rendered by club members, many of whom are accomplished musicians.

There is a "Young American Girl's Club" connected, and the president of the South Side Study Club directs the plan of reading. They are obliged to sew, and once a year do the cooking for the annual of the club, and do all waiting and receiving for the elder women. They are ably assisted by the young gentlemen students of the Chicago University.

"And so," says Mrs. Roby, "the Women's South Side Study Club lives and loves, and trusts that many other clubs will try to live the quiet home lives that we live. Every subject is discussed calmly and quietly. We have no ambition to do anything or be anything but good housewives, good cooks, good wives and mothers; and thus we are training our girls. Our sons we are endeavoring to make good citizens, true patriots, and leave to themselves what great political party they shall choose so long as they are true to our splendid country."

The handsomest club calendar in the country is published by this club, containing fine half-tones of every member. On the club lists are enrolled Presbyterians, Methodists, Congregationalists, Baptists, Catholics and Jews. There are also representatives of varied political opinions and of diverse worldly circumstances: women of great wealth and women who must work for daily needs. The special study of the club is of a literary and scientific nature, but there is allowed full and free discussion of religion, politics, education and all subjects of common interests. The membership includes the chairman of the County Woman's Republican Club, chairman of the Democratic Club, and working in harmony with them are the Woman's Benevolent Association, the Ladies of the Grand Army, the Woman's Relief Corps, the Red Shield Club (for employees of a department store), and the American Girl's Club, all of which are officered by the Woman's South Side Study Club.

What club of less than fifty can make a better showing?

Dear Club Woman:

When I planned a little farce for our gentlemen's night I thought I had something quite original; it was a post-prandial exercise, and our essayist was announced to read a paper, the subject being, "Ourselves as Others See Us," and in it she referred to various magazine articles that have appeared within the past year or so, reviewing the works of the women's clubs in a trivial manner;

After reading about three minutes the essayist made an appeal to the chair on a question of privilege, desiring that opposite members desist from laughing and snickering. The opposite members were on their feet in a minute and there was a general uprising, the president being obliged to rap the meeting to order several times. The farce went on, completely fooling not only the men, but many of the club members who were not in it, the funniest of it being that one or two joined in who had not rehearsed. It lasted just ten minutes, as planned, when the dilemma was this: The so-called offending members were asked to resume their seats, a motion having been made to that effect. As the ladies refused in very decided words that they would not resume their seats, the giver of the motion was asked to withdraw it, which she refused to do without the vote of the club, quoting Mrs. Shattuck, page and section, as her authority. Then the chorus that was seated at the end of one of the tables, as arranged, sang the follow-

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ing song, adapted to music from Arthur Sullivan's opera of "Iolanthe":

When in clubs we disagree,
Thus we settle it as you see;
Turn to Mrs. Shattuck's book—
We can find it if we look.

Backed by this supreme authority,
She sustains a large majority,
By her Parliament, P-A-R-liament,
Parliamentary Rules—By her Parliamentary Rules.

If in ruling we're in doubt,
Turn the leaves we soon find out;
Page or section we don't know,
If we mention it, it will go.

Backed by this supreme authority,
She sustains a large majority,
By her Parliament, P-A-R-liament,
Parliamentary Rules—By her Parliamentary Rules.

After the chorus a vote was taken to withdraw the motion. Notwithstanding a loud "No," the chair declared it was a unanimous vote, and a peace-loving member suggested a position in which the essayist could stand and finish her delightful paper. This she did, stating that the remainder of her paper consisted in telling the company that it was "all a joke," gotten up to amuse them and to exemplify her topic, "Ourselves as Others See Us." The parts had been given out and rehearsals begun when the January "Harper" came out with a club farce in the "Drawer," and in the February "Club Woman" an article embodying all the sentiments that were in the essay and ending with the title I had selected, "Ourselves as Others See Us." Thus it proves, as Goethe has said, "There is no such thing as originality."—Alice P. Bates, President Thursday Morning Club, Dorchester, Mass.

BOOKS.

"HOW to Study Shakespeare," by William H. Fleming, is in two volumes, and is a substantial contribution to Shakespeariana. The author has made a profound analysis of the plays and has evolved a system of study that is suitable alike for beginners and advanced students. For clubs that are making a serious and critical study of the plays, the book will be invaluable. It furnishes just the material for practical and thoughtful study that is desired, being replete with information, suggestion and usable aid. The plan of the work is as follows: Each play is divided, for purposes of study, into five chapters, the first dealing with the source of the plot; the second is composed of explanatory notes; the third gives a table of acts and scenes in which each character appears, together with the number of lines spoken; chapter four is devoted to questions which are so arranged as to direct attention to every important subject suggested by the play; and the fifth furnishes a list of the books which comment on the play under consideration or treat of topics which it suggests. Every chapter is complete in itself and is a veritable mine of information. There is no work quite like this one, and it is strongly commended to clubs that are making a critical study of the plays of the great dramatist. Dr. W. J. Rolfe contributes a thoughtful and inspiring introduction. (New York: Doubleday & McClure Co.)

"The Cost of Living," by Ellen H. Richards, of the Mass. Institute of Technology, is a little work of deepest interest to every one, young or old, wise or simple. It concerns the right living under right conditions and has to do with the whole science and art of true living. It appeals directly to all; it has a message for all; it should be studied by all. A few of the titles of the chapters of the book will serve to indicate somewhat the scope of the work: Standards of living; household expenditure; the house, rent or value and furnishing; operating expenses; fuel, light, wages; food; clothing in relation to health; the emotional and intellectual life; and the organization of the household. Most of the book is for the woman of the household, for it is the home that is considered, and woman is the chief of the home. If the book could be made a text-book in our schools and from there go into all the homes of the land, life would be brighter, sweeter, holier, and longer. (New York: John Wiley & Sons.)

"Love and Law in Child Training," by Emilie Poulsson, is a book for mothers, and brings to them the clearest thought of Froebel as exemplified in the kindergarten. The author undertakes to show how play educates the baby, how things may go from play to earnestness, how the kindergarten principles may be applied in the child's home life, how early virtues may be trained along best lines, how mother-love may be made truest and best in the upbuilding and strengthening of the child. Every chapter is a treasure-house of wealth for the mother in the care and training of her child; every thought in it is born of love and founded in deepest philosophy worked out into practical life. (Springfield, Mass.: Milton Bradley Company.)

"Sons of Strength," by William R. Lighton, is a romance of the Kansas border wars, and is replete with incident and action, an exquisite love story being the bright light that illuminates the entire book. The life of the Western pioneers is pictured with startling fidelity; the reader is taken into the homes and is made to know the inmost thoughts of the men

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Many prominent club women have found it of great and vital value to them in their every-day life and in their work, and are today circulating it in large numbers. One, known to all, has recently said: "I wish every club woman in the land would buy and live by 'In Tune with the Infinite.'"

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and women that lived in those stirring times. A feature of the work is the introduction of the sturdy old John Brown, who plays a not unimportant part in the development of the story. All of the characters are finely drawn; they are natural men, acting from strongest motives and living bravest of lives. It is an inspiration to read of men who lived and dared and died for honest opinions, men who believed in their principles and had the courage of them. (New York: Doubleday & McClure Co.)

"The Gentleman from Indiana," by Booth Tarkington, is an American novel that smells of the soil and has the atmosphere of the plains. It is vigorous with strong characters, impelling with strenuous motives, and charming in tone and color. The scenes are laid in the middle West and among men that lived forceful and intense lives. The picture of the homes and haunts of the men described is drawn with graphic pen and holds the reader with firmest grip. The plot works to a climax with perfect development, and attention is clinched on every page. Few books of the day have been more real in their purpose, more clear in their atmosphere, more incisive in their expression than this novel. It never lags for a moment, never wearies the reader with padding, never disgusts with attempts at fine writing. It is a frank, open, wholesome book, of the sort that will be the making of the great American novel. (New York: Doubleday & McClure Company.)

Paris, this year, is the Mecca of every woman's desire, and the little volume entitled "A Woman's Paris" will meet a popular demand, inasmuch as it gives advice to those of us who want to stay in the French capital any length of time. The author goes into those questions that mean the difference between comfort and discomfort—questions of servants, of lodgings, of marketing, of shopping. Her obvious familiarity with the city enables her to speak with authority. The remarks of the author upon the characteristics of the French people are shrewd and sensible. She points out that it is idle for Americans to shock their prejudices and expect to escape censure, or to endeavor to enter French society if they are unwilling to conform to its customs. They may live their own lives if they wish, and do as they have been accustomed to do at home; but they cannot complain when their motives are misunderstood. The Exposition is relegated to a subordinate place, so that the book will be valuable every year. (Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.)

"The Nervous System of the Child," by Francis Warner, M. D., is a scientific yet popular study of the growth and health of the child's nervous system in education. The author has made a special inquiry into the subject and has observed hundreds, even thousands, of children, for the most part, however, in their relation to the school and to education rather than to the family. Individual children are described, as well as natural groups and their peculiarities, much stress being laid upon the

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"School Sanitation and Decoration," by Severance Burrage and Henry T. Bailey, is a practical study of health and beauty in their relations to the public schools. The authors, one a professor of sanitary engineering in Purdue University, the other state supervisor of drawing in Massachusetts, have given profound study to these subjects, and their observations, researches, conclusions and suggestions are embodied in one of the most practical, helpful, usable and artistic books published. There are chapters on location of schools, construction and requirements of school buildings, ventilating, heating and lighting, sanitary problems of the schoolhouse, school furniture, the schoolroom, schoolroom decoration, old country schoolroom, school children, beauty in school work, etc. Each chapter is comprehensive and pertinent in its information and suggestion. Teachers will, of course, find the book of great value, while for those clubs that are interested in schools and schoolhouses it is a treatise of rare worth. (Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.)

That excellent series, The Beacon Biographies, grows apace with frequent additions, each enriching the series and making it an incomparable and necessary collection of "life books." The latest in the series are "Aaron Burr, by Henry Childs Merwin; "Frederick Douglass," by Charles W. Chestnut, and "Thomas Paine," by Ellery Sedgwick. Into each of these volumes is put information that is for the most part entirely new and is altogether valuable and interesting. A more pretentious book of each of the worthies written about would not bring better or more serviceable information. The form of the books is eminently satisfactory; the arrangement of the material is admirable, and the subject matter is treated in the most dispassionate and fair-minded manner. Fortunate are they who make for these books a shelf-place in their libraries. (Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.)

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Mrs. Emma Colwell Ennis, an active and enthusiastic club woman, president of the "Mothers' Child Study Club" of Snohomish, Washington, and formerly vice-president of the Washington State Federation, was elected grand matron of the grand chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star of the state of Washington at their annual convention held in Tacoma June 15, 1900.

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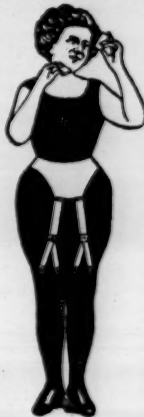
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